

SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

America's Most Read Rabbit Magazine



"Fashion Plate" Priscilla's Boy. First Senior Buck and Champion Angora Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. Bred and owned by Otto's Angora R Colborne, Ont., Canada

Special Angora Issue

September 1942

NATIONAL TRADE JOURNAL

For the FANCY AND COMMERCIAL RABBIT INDUSTRY

The first stage of the Angora rabbit business is the experimental stage for the beginner. It usually lasts about six months, and if the beginner goes through this period without becoming discouraged and profits by what he has learned, he will be a successful Angora wool grower.

The first six months brought to light for us, three major problems. The first problem was markets. Any product, from farm or factory, must have a market. This market must be stable and dependable. Fortunately, our older fellow wool growers have taken care of this problem for us.

The American Angora Wool Growers Cooperative was formed to market the wool of its members. Here we have a central point for collecting the wool and accumulating it in sufficient quantities for the mills. The cooperative advances 50 per cent cash upon receipt of the wool. This helps the growers to feed their stock without investing additional capital for feed. Any wool grower may become a member of the cooperative.

The second problem proved to be feeds and feeding economically. Contrary to popular opinion, rabbits cannot be fed "just anything." In the natural state, rabbits eat whole grains and grasses. Angoras, however, must have food that is high in protein.

Fortunately, problem two had already been solved by someone else. All we did was to adopt the

feeding system as recommended by the United States Rabbit Experimental Station at Fontana, Calif. Their system is simple and practical. It calls for whole grains with an added protein supplement and alfalfa. The result is a balanced diet, ideal for Angoras. This diet can be purchased at a price that will afford a profit to the wool grower. An Angora rancher cannot pay premium prices for rabbit feeds.

Problem number three proved more complicated and it took many months of development before we had the ideal system. This was the housing system and

we believe it is the most important phase of the Angora industry today.

The first hutch we built was a six compartment affair, three compartments high. We used hardware cloth flooring and drip pans underneath the upper floors. Each compartment was 2 feet by 4 feet, an ideal size for breeder does, but there the usefulness of the hutch was at an end for our purpose. The drip pans were the main disadvantage. More time was required to clean the four pans daily than it takes to feed 100 wooler Angoras today. The hutches that are built in this manner are too

heavy to be moved, and opening the doors every day to feed and water the rabbits created a lot of extra work. We solved this problem in the next hutch we built, which was for wooler rabbits, bucks and does that were to be kept for their wool only. The hutch was 8 feet long and 2 feet deep divided into four compartments of 2x2 feet. This hutch was ideal in size as it could be moved easily and is still in use today with many improvements added.

At this point we realized that if we were to build a 2x2 foot compartment for each wooler we kept, we would sink a small fortune in hutches, and it would take years to build them. From there on our profits would decay with the weather.

We have plenty of room and a mild climate, therefore, the outdoor hutch is the one for our purpose. We must design it in such a manner that it is easily assembled and at the same time protect the rabbits from the cold winds and rain in winter and keep them cool and out of the sun in summer. We have no shade on our ranch at present, therefore, the roof must be ample.

The next most important features are labor saving devices. To make a profit from a full time rabbitry, not too much time can be given to each animal. There are only 480 minutes in an 8-hour day, therefore, each bunny rates 30 seconds or less.

(continued on page 7)

Housing Angoras

By C. ABBEY, San Martin, Calif.



Corner of the Abbey Rabbitry, Showing a Few of the Profitable Colony Hutches



"I am enclosing a picture of my New Zealand Whites. These rabbits are real producers and have been for generations. They have Vitality bred into them as well as fed into them for years.

"I can sincerely recommend Vitality 16% Pellets as a real rabbit feed because my rabbits always attain far better weights than the standard calls for. Our does nurse right along without losing weight and they raise fat, fast-growing youngsters and have real fur."

JESSE F. DAVIS,

705 Garvey Ave., Erlanger, Kentucky.

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VITALITY MILLS, Inc.,

Board of Trade

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

VOLUME 26

LAMONI, IOWA, SEPTEMBER, 1942

NUMBER 9

ANGORAS IN IOWA

By Dr. C. D. Fenner, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Iowa, the state where the tall corn grows, is coming into its own in the production of Angora wool with the ever increasing numbers engaged in this profitable enterprise. Since the organization of the Angora industry, the increased price of wool has induced many individuals to add Angora wool growing to their already productive farms, acreages and idle back yards.

Our climate seems to be quite suitable for wool production and for health of the Angoras. With proper housing to take care of the change in temperatures, the little beauties thrive exceedingly well. Hutches must be constructed to comfortably house the animals when the temperature hits 30 degrees below zero during our long winters, and for 110 degrees above during the two hot summer months. The ideal Angora rabbitry is located in a semi-shady spot with the hutches facing the south, so that sunshine hits the rabbits during part of the day; and the trees protect the animals with their shade during the heat of the day. From experience, I have learned that sunshine aids materially in keeping the stock healthy, both in summer and in winter.

Many types of hutch designs are used by the various Angora breeders, ranging from the single tier which is the easiest to keep clean, to the three-decker type. Regardless of the design the hutches must be so constructed that they can be easily kept clean and sanitary, be ventilated during the hot summer months, and be closed in during the extremely cold months. In visiting many Angora farms, I found I was always most impressed with the ones where one definite type of hutch was used throughout the entire construction, lending a uniformity in appearance and a prosperous atmosphere. These hutches can be simple wood boxes, or tar paper covered hutches or the more expensive elaborate designs. Surroundings of this nature are inspiring to the prospective purchasers and adds dignity to our industry. It is just as easy to take a bunch of boxes and construct your ranch along an orderly line as it is to pile them into haphazard arrangements. For hutch construction, the beginner will do well to secure the government booklet written by George S.

Templeton of Fontana, Calif., and follow the suggestions given there for hutch design and type. Back issues of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE can be secured which carry excellent suggestions on hutch construction.

For the busy Angora wool producer the colony ranching system proves to be a satisfactory way to house the stock, because it cuts down on time and labor required and leads to more profits from these wool producing rabbits. Due to limited space, I use the double-deck colony hutch. To the raisers with plenty of space I would suggest using single tier hutches and let all the droppings fall to the ground. Figure One illustrates my type of colony hutch. The floor space is 4 feet by 10 feet, which produces 40 square feet for each tier; this accommodates 20 rabbits per tier, allowing two square feet per rabbit. The head room is 2 feet, which is ample space to allow the stock to jump while exercising. The floors are covered with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch mesh wire, and the droppings from the lower tier go directly to the ground, while those from the top section are carried to the rear of the hutch.

Each hutch is closed on three sides to make it draft tight. Dur-

ing the hot summer months the hutch is ventilated at the rear by opening 8-inch boards near the top of each compartment to allow for air circulation. The opening is covered with chicken wire to prevent the rabbits from getting out. During the winter these boards are closed and the doors are covered with cellul-glass to keep the snow and cold wind from directly hitting the Angoras and still it admits the sunlight. Each deck has a ventilator similar to a poultry house which gives the stock fresh air without draft. On each end of the hutch hay feeding racks are made perpendicular with a 6-inch exit for hay, covered with wire. Partitions are built along the hay rack, 4 inches apart, and 5 inches deep, with a metal trough underneath to catch the alfalfa leaves as shown in Figure Two. With this arrangement each rabbit has a stall in which to eat hay, which prevents him from getting it into his neighbors wool, and at the same time the partitions prevent them sitting next to the hay and getting it into their own wool.

The young developing Angoras, which I place in colonies, are kept on full feed by use of self-feeders until they are about 4 months old. Figure Three shows

this feeder which is constructed from a five-gallon oil can and divided into four compartments which feed to the openings cut on either side of the can. In two compartments of the feeder I keep all ration green pellets, in another, soybean pellets, and in the other oats. With this type of feed plus alfalfa hay before the rabbits they can balance their own ration; and I find that the young growing stock develops very rapidly under this feeding system. In Iowa we can grow practically all the ingredients that go to make up an all ration green pellet; so in our locality a milling company makes our pellets, consisting of 50 per cent alfalfa hay and 50 per cent grain mixture. This aids materially in keeping down our overhead costs, and so increases our profits.

When the Angoras are past five months of age and are ready for exclusive wool production, they are fed the amount of all ration green pellets they will clean up in three hours, with all of the alfalfa hay they want, along with the green feed or carrots weekly. With this method of feeding, our long cold winter results in heavy wool crops.

Water should be kept before the stock at all times, as well as salt spoons. Figure Four shows the conventional three-gallon chicken watering fountains with enlargements made so the stock can drink the water. These fountains can be elevated 4 inches, if you have trouble with contamination of the water. During the winter these fountains are placed either on an electric heating element or on a kerosene burner, as shown in the cut, to keep the water from freezing. While all pelleted feeds contain a certain per cent of salt, an extra salt lick should be provided for those who require more for their well being.

The colony system provides ample floor space for the young rabbits to exercise and develop their bodies. Does can all be kept together, and castrated bucks live happily because they are not jealous of each other. This system saves time in feeding and cleaning, their wool grows nicely and stays clean; so what more can we wool producers ask for in the way of economy in producing our wool. I believe every Angora rancher should have a sizable field

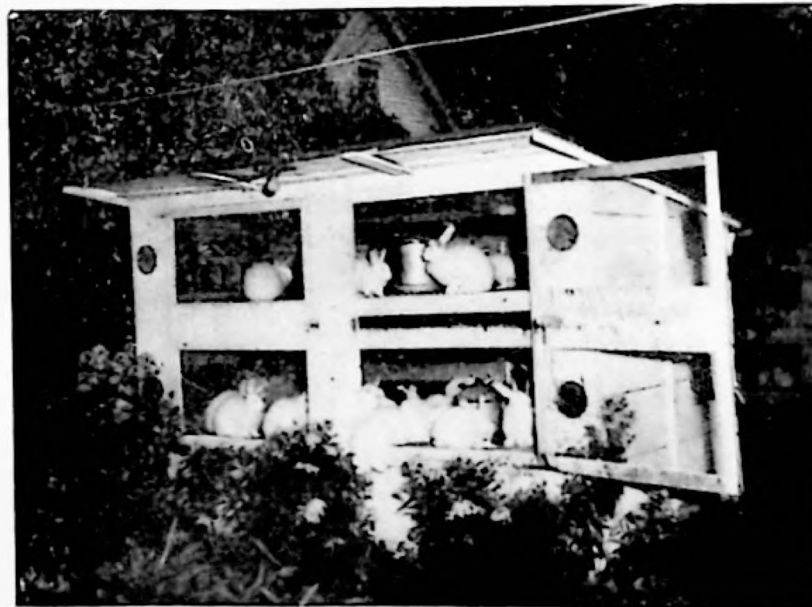


Figure One—Double-Deck Colony Hutch

of alfalfa so that he can feed it green as it grows up, and he should plant a sufficient amount of carrots to be stored away for winter use. Feeding greens to the stock gives them the necessary vitamins they do not get in dry feed, which keeps their digestive tract in order and helps to prevent wool block.

After the wool has grown $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in length it must be clipped and sent to a market such as the American Angora Rabbit

hooks mounted on the swinging cradle. If you want the Angora on his back simply pull the cradle toward yourself as in Figure Six and you are ready to clip him underneath. I prefer to clip my stock with electric clippers because it saves time, eliminates mats, gives more No. 1 wool, and if you show your animals they present a very nice even coat of wool.

Clipped rabbits during the cold winter months, must be kept in a

munerative prices, the initial investment is small, and the methods of ranching are simplified. With our use of a little common sense the production of Angora wool pays excellent dividends in cash, pleasure and contentment of a job well done.

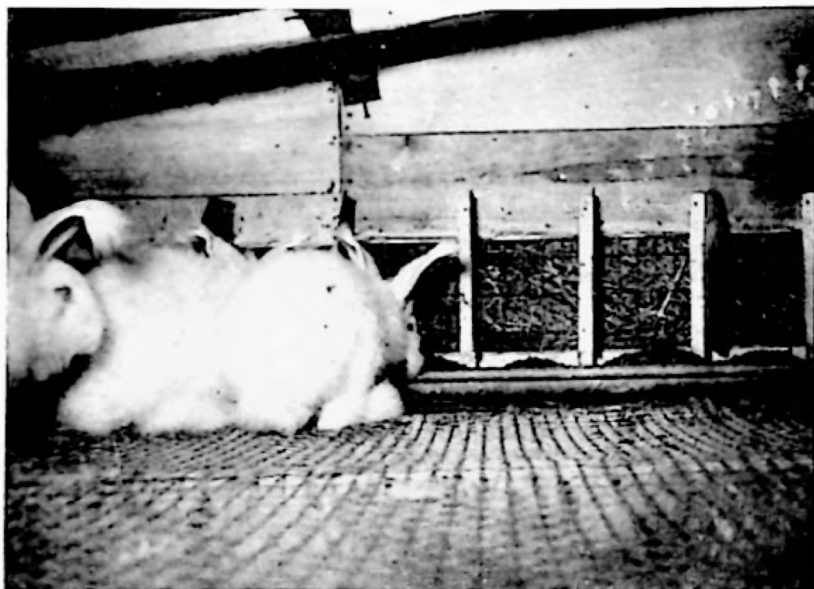


Figure Two—Partitions Built Along Hayrack 4 Inches Apart, 5 Inches Apart, Deep with a Metal Trough on the Bottom to Catch Leaves.

Breeders Cooperative. Two methods are usually employed to clip wool; one being by the use of a barber's shears, and the other is the use of electric clippers. I raise both the English and French Angoras, and I find the English sit quite still to be clipped with shears but the French are harder to control, so I strap them down to the clipping table and use the electric clippers on them.

My clipping table is 3 feet long and 2 feet wide and is covered with burlap. Figure Five shows an Angora strapped down with half-inch straps around each leg or foot and fastened to the small

heated shed until they grow enough wool to be placed outside again. Our coldest months are January and February, so we try to avoid clipping stock at that time as much as possible. By this time of the year the breeding season is in full swing, but my space does not permit going into that subject.

In Iowa the present situation of the Angora wool grower is very gratifying; climatic conditions are excellent, reliable cooperative agencies buy our raw wool for re-

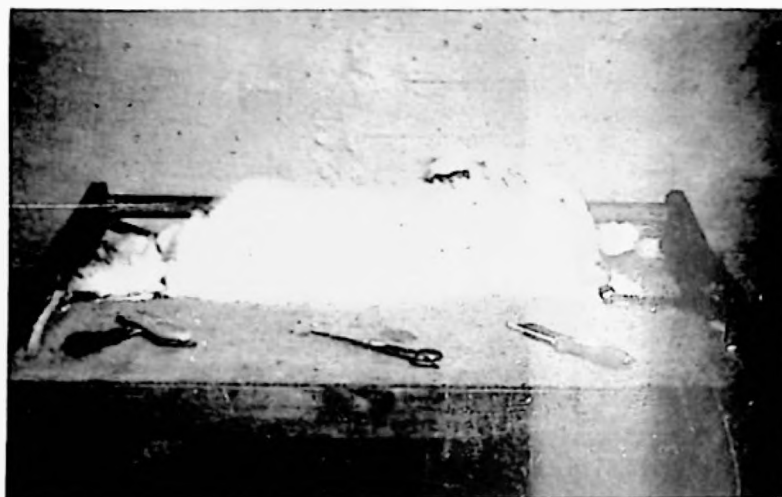


Figure Five—Angora Strapped Down Ready to be Clipped Over the Back and Sides

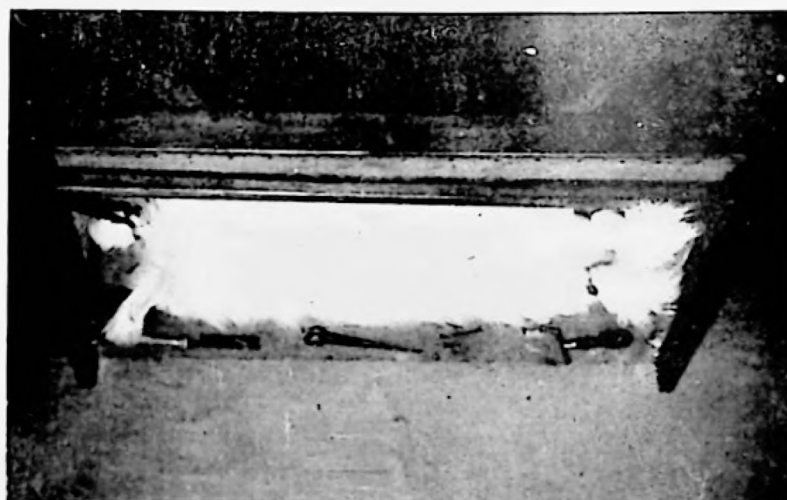


Figure Six—Angora Placed on Back by Turning Cradle Forward, Ready to be Clipped Underneath

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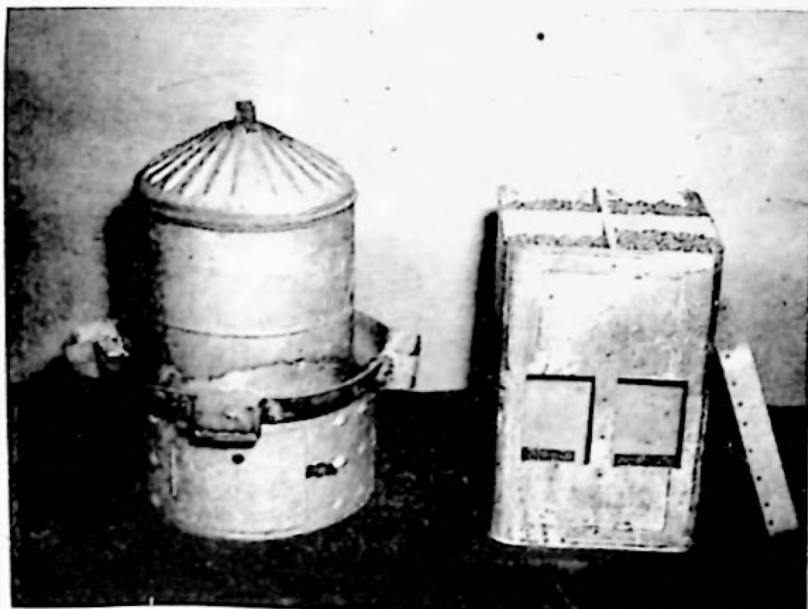


Figure Four

Figure Three

Feeding Angoras The "Quality" Way

By PHIL N. SIGMOND

There are many angles to raising Angoras all of which are very important and no one of which you can single out and say it is the MOST important, however, I do not believe any is MORE important than feeding, therefore I am going to give my observations in feeding.

Feed the hay in the evening as rabbits are more active at night and will the better digest the heavy feed then. Second or third growth alfalfa is excellent, first cut usually contains more weeds and is coarser. Feed a good handful per rabbit per day after they are used to it. If they are not used to it give only two or three stalks the first time and work up to a good handful. Keep hay before the mothers with young all of the time. Feed bred does well.

Feed grain in the morning, 1 to 1½ ounces per wooler and double the amount for bred does and keep grain before nursing does all the time. Barley is too fattening and too heating for woolers or unbred does but is good for nursing does, however some may be used in a grain mash. Rolled oats are good for youngsters. Old bread, very dry, is fine for babies but be sure there is no mould on it.

Green feed is the natural feed for the wild rabbit which gets a great deal of exercise. Great care must be taken in changing from dry to green food, it must be very gradual and back from green to dry very gradual. Green food should never be fed to hungry rabbits when making the change, feed the regular feed first and then give them some of the greens so they will not over eat of the greens. Green feed should never be fed wet or in the heat of the day in warm weather, wait until the cool of the evening. If no other food is given feed a half-

pound greens per day to each rabbit; green food is high in water content and must be fed heavily. A little grain, say a half-ounce, may be given. Dandelions are excellent but very laxative so give very small amount at first. Over fat does will not breed and parsley has a tendency to reduce the fat of the ovaries. Red clover is excellent fresh or dry. Sprouted oats fine for young stock. Carrots are very good, one medium sized carrot per day, also carrot tops. Corn stalks, pea pods, bean vines, celery, all good. All of these with care at first.

A fat doe will refuse to breed therefore avoid fattening feeds such as barley and corn if the doe is too fat. Instead give her parsley, hay and lettuce (outside leaves of garden lettuce - feed very carefully at first). "Kindle" is the word applied to rabbits giving birth to youth. When a doe apparently neglects her young it is probable she does not have sufficient milk or that her teats are caked from too much milk. In the first instance feed her plenty of cow's milk, canned milk diluted by two-thirds water, goat milk or dry milk mixed in her mash. If the trouble is the caked teat, massage with olive oil and force the doe to allow a small amount of nursing at a time by holding her and in this way the condition can be overcome. Babies will leave their nest when about three weeks old; see that there is no soiled food for them to eat as their digestive organs are very delicate. Bread and oatmeal are fine for babies. If the mother has been on green food during gestation period and nursing period the babies can eat the green food without risk even as early as three weeks. If the mother does not have enough milk and the babies are not growing fast enough you can give them other milk as before mentioned. They probably will drink if they see the mother drinking but if they do not they can be force fed two or three times. They will then be at the gate waiting for the milk.

SOME GOOD FEEDING RATIONS

Winter Ration

70 lbs. whole white oats
2 lbs. linseed oil meal
8 lbs. straight red bran
2 lbs. kaffir corn
10 lbs. whole grain wheat
4 lbs. yellow corn
4 lbs. ground barley
¼ lb. fine charcoal

Summer Ration

75 lbs. oats
5 lbs. bran
10 lbs. wheat
7 lbs. kaffir corn
2 lbs. ground barley
1 lb. linseed oil meal
¼ lb. fine charcoal

DOG TROUBLE

By TOM E. SPURLING

Did you ever have dog trouble? Well, I did! Perhaps the subject of dogs seems somewhat amiss in a rabbit magazine but it was the said subject which very nearly put me out of the rabbit business. Here's how it happened—

I had been in the rabbit business only a few days (if you can call having nine bred Angora does "the rabbit business") when upon arriving home after dark one evening I was startled to see two large dogs racing out of my yard. Frantically, and suspecting the worst, I hurried to my newly built hutches (of which I was naturally enough, quite proud) and there I was actually confronted with worse than I had expected. Every rabbit was gone but there was much gruesome evidence of the bloody and brutal massacre which must have preceded my return. Needless to say, my heart pummeted "way down near my shoestrings" and I felt more than helpless at seeing all my glorious hopes vanish.

However, in time I recovered as we all will, and I began the task of repairing the damage. The dogs had done a most systematic job of wrecking my hutch unit, entering the end hutch by way of the front wire and progressing down the inside of the unit from one hutch, through the dividing wire, into the next, doing the utmost in destruction as they proceeded. One would have thought a mastermind had made all the arrangements.

So with this in mind, I mended the wreckage, putting stronger locks on the doors, doubling the number of staples holding down the wire (both on the hardware cloth floors) and the poultry wire sides), and stripping each cage with 1x4-inch boards so that no dog could get his head between them. In addition to these precautions, I also have been building my subsequent units of the hutches higher off the ground, thus making it even more difficult for the most intelligent dog to repeat such a vicious act.

So, if you would take my advice, make your hutches dog-proof from the very start, you who are novices and are just entering this business of raising rabbits. It will pay you doubly for your added efforts and additional expense, take it from one who knows. For since reinforcing my hutches I have not had any more "dog trouble" and can say, "Git along, little doggie, git along, for you'll get no bunnies at the Rocky Mountain Rabbitry!"—(I hope!).

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are welcome to these pages.

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When writing for change of
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you money order fees and help win the war!**

WE THANK YOU

In presenting this Angora spe-
cial to our readers we believe we
are giving you the best special
issue ever published devoted to
on certain breed of rabbits. The
content is of such a nature that
we believe the older breeder will
receive vital information as well
as the new breeder or beginner.

We want to express our appre-
ciation to C. W. Orr as well as
the other breeders who have
helped make this issue possible.

If you are in need of founda-
tion stock or new blood in your
herd we would suggest that you
patronize the breeders whose ads
you will find in this issue.

We will have a limited num-
ber of extra copies of this issue
priced at 10c each. Better get
your order in early for extra
copies so you will not be disap-
pointed.

TO THE ANGORA RABBIT BREEDERS

By C. W. Orr

This is your **SUCCESS. YOUR**
Angora Special Issue of **SMALL**
STOCK MAGAZINE. Your re-
sponse has been so enthusiastic
and so spontaneous that any ef-
fort we have given has been a
pleasure to us. It is your articles,
your pictures and your adver-
tising that has made this number
a success. We want to thank you
and to thank **SMALL STOCK**
MAGAZINE for our privilege of
sharing with you in this Angora
Special.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

If you are moving and re-
questing change of address please
notify our office by the fifteenth
of the previous month. We can-
not insure delivery of your maga-
zine if sent in after that date.

Be sure to send old address as
well as new. Thank you.

NOTICE

To My Many Friends:
I am not a candidate for nom-
ination for member of the Board
of Directors of the American
Rabbit and Cavy Breeders As-
sociation.

Molly J. Smith.

NO SHOW AT LIMA

In a recent letter from Norgo
Dock, secretary of the Lima, Ohio,
club he tells us that their mem-
bers are all working in defense
plants; that they will not hold
a show this year, but after the
duration Lima will be back—
stronger than ever.

HELP! HELP!

Again we must call the atten-
tion of local club secretaries that
the forms for association news
close promptly on the fifteenth of
the month. We had to return
some twelve or fifteen news let-
ters this month because they
reached us too late for insertion.
From this date on, any reports or
association news received after
the above mentioned date will
not be returned.

Elm Grove Rabbitry, Forest-
burg, S. D., writes: "We were
very pleased with results from
our ad in your August issue."

NATIONAL ANGORA SHOW AWARDED TO DENVER

The Specialty Club of the
American Angora Breeders Co-
operative will hold their first an-
nual national show in Denver,
December 2 to 6.

Since Angoras are so vital to
national defense, the show will
be advertised as the National An-
gora Defense Display, with special
emphasis being placed on Angora
wool as it is used in defense.

Host of the meet will be the
Denver Angora Rabbit Club.
Show officials of the club and
club members, announce that
their plans call for a special
premium list, several hundred
dollars in special money on An-
goras and a top ranking judge.

Next month's **SMALL STOCK**
MAGAZINE should be watched
for more complete information
concerning premiums, and other
plans for the show. With Colo-
rado and California two of the
top-ranking states insofar as An-
gora production is concerned,
several hundred entries are ex-
pected.

Lafayette, Ind.
Aug. 8, 1942.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Orr:

We want to thank you and Mr.
and Mrs. Atwood and all the
other grand folk we met in Colo-
rado during our visit there last
month.

The day in your home at the
annual meeting will long be re-
membered. The spinning and the
weaving were especially inter-
esting, as were the other things
connected with the Angora rab-
bit. We feel we have learned lots
of things we can put to use in
our rabbitry.

This was our first trip west
and the mountains and snow and
beautiful pines have made a very
bright spot in our lives that will
always be remembered. We almost

wish we had been told to "go
west" 30 years ago.

Again thanking you,
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Noblitt.

Billings, Mont.,
Aug. 3, 1942.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Orr,
Palmer Lake, Colo.,
My Dear Friends:

No doubt but what you will be
very interested in knowing what
I have been doing the past year
with my Angora rabbits, but I
must say that I am doing very,
very good and I want to thank
you for most of my success as it
has been a little over a year ago
that I drove to your place and
gained a world of information
from that trip and Mrs. Hanzlik
and myself wanted to go down
and see you again but the short-
age of help here will not allow it.

We now have a nice bunch of
Angoras totaling about 60 in all
and while all of my Angoras are
very young but of very fine
breeding, they have more than
paid for their feed and gave me
a 57 increase and fed them at no
actual cash outlay, and this alone
to be is a very big thing. Since
starting in this business I have
built several different types of
pens and now think that I have
one that is the best that I could
possibly get for this climate and
this breed of rabbits. It is a pen
and hutch combination that is
self-cleaning in every sense of
the word and positively is dirt
proof. It is cool in the summer
and a good shelter in the win-
ter.

We keep a very good record of
what our rabbits are doing and
are specially careful in seeing
that each rabbit's pedigree is ac-
tually kept. We do not inter-
breed in any way and we think
it is this that keeps our rabbits
in good health and no loss of the
young ones.

We have an acre of land and
hope to build our business up to
1,000 strong.

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Angoras Plus Management

By T. M. LAMOND, Route 2, Monmouth, Oregon

There are probably many people who are undecided about tackling this Angora business, fearful maybe that the business will fizzle out, etc. There are not many things in this life that are dead certain other than death and taxes so I can only say this to them. I started 9 years ago this month without any known market for the wool and am still at it. Have made a good living at it in connection with a small farm and have been able to save money besides.

I had never had any experience with rabbits of any kind even as pets before getting my Angoras and yet we have never had any serious trouble in learning to manage things so that the rabbits thrived in spite of the many things I did not know. Therefore I would say to those timid about making a venture of the kind that there is nothing to be afraid of if you just pitch in and make up your mind you are going to make a go of it.

Feeding seems to be quite an important part of the business. Having a small farm we decided we could raise our own feed as well as buying it so we have done this. However, the feed could be bought just as cheaply as I can raise it I am sure, and it would be less work. Having a farm I figured I should use it.

Good hay and whole grain with the addition of soybean meal seems to do as well as anything we have ever tried and I have tried almost every method. The soybean meal mixed freshly with whole grain every day can be fed without waste and they all get their share. We cannot get this meal in pellet form in this locality as mills do not make it up. Rabbits and all animals seem to like the meal, dogs are fond of it.

The Oregon climate seems to be suitable for Angoras as we have cool nights and no extremely hot days. However there is such a large part of the population engaged in other occupations that very few have any interest in rabbits of any kind. I have found this to be the case to such an extent that I had about ceased to do any missionary work for the rabbit business, however, now with a dependable market for the wool and the new Angora Specialty Club to help boost I am finding some new enthusiasm.

The logging business furnishes lots of employment at good wages and the farmers scrap over what labor is left so the Angora business does not attract the attention it should. However, I am still at it after 9 years and well pleased with my rabbits and the income they bring me.

My shipments are running about 85 per cent No. 1 wool and Mr. Orr writes me he could not grade it better himself which makes me feel pretty good. In my work as a mechanic, honest and careful work was required. I have applied these same principles to my grading. IT IS NOT THE BUYERS

JOB TO REGRADE MY WOOL. It is my job to grade it right in the first place. One trouble which is rather common among producers is to put off from day to day the shearing of the rabbits. The result is matted wool which makes shearing a tiresome job, much time wasted and all the profit gone out of the wool. The remedy is plain. Shear the rabbit every 10 to 12 weeks or if you see they are beginning to mat shear them sooner. You had better have good No. 2 wool sheared in a few minutes than matted No. 4 wool sheared in an hour. Bucks that mat easily are often cured by castration. The operation of castrating is simple and does the animal no harm. Any good veterinarian can show you or it is taught each year at the annual meeting of the American Angora Cooperative.

I have found no substitute for plain painstaking work in separating the grades. No. 1 is easy to grade. No. 2 seems to be the hard one but I have learned to look at it and place it with certainty. I know it is not quite long enough for No. 1 but it is a little too long for No. 3. No. 2 is as clean and free of mats and shorts as No. 1, the only difference being it is not over 2 inches long or under 1½ inches. Shorts is mostly second cutting ends or wool not over a half to three-fourths of an inch. There is very little of this grade if you are careful in shearing. Mats are easy, care is taken these can be kept everyone knows a mat and if any out of the other grades. If soiled ends are cut off or any little dirty spots cut off and the good wool brushed out there will be very little dirty wool (or No. 5) in any shipment. If your feeds are such as to cause the wool to be full of alfalfa leaves and dust this will have to be remedied before you can hope to get good wool.

My shearing stand is about 6 inches by 12 inches, covered with cloth for the rabbit to dig his claws in. This stand revolves. My stand is at a height convenient when sitting. I find this is easier on me and keeps the rabbit more quiet. The rabbit should be up close to you. Have the containers for your wool always arranged in the same rotation so you do not forget and put the wool in the wrong container, thereby mixing up your grades. Brush out the wool with a wire brush which you can get at the dime store—get all trash and fine alfalfa dust out, then shear. I never brush a rabbit between shearings. I like cans with tight lids to put the wool in. If boxes or sacks with half-open lids are used they allow dust and trash to blow in to the wool after it is sheared. I take the wool from these cans and put it into boxes or sacks for shipment and as I do so I look it over for specks and short wool, usually finding some which has to come

out. I would rather spent a little more time on grading and have the feeling of a job well done.

HOUSING ANGORAS

(continued from page 2)

The colony system answered our problem. We had several bucks the same age. We castrated them and put them together in a hutch. The castration operation is quite simple and the rabbits recover in a few hours from the experience. We then redesigned the hutch for the colony group. We built the hutch 8 feet long and 2½ feet deep (inside measurements.) Then a watering system was built on the doors that can be cleaned and refilled daily without ever opening the doors. A hose is used, with a nozzle on the end. It has a built-in valve for filling these watering systems, similar to the type used in the gasoline stations for filling car radiators. In this manner one can water 100 rabbits in two minutes in the colony hutches.

There is a 21x21-inch door at each end of the hutch. The roof is 8 feet, 6 inches long and 4 feet wide. There is a raising panel arrangement on the back of the hutch to close the back in winter, and act as a sun shade in summer, when propped up. The floor is all ¾-inch by 17 mesh hardware cloth, which makes the hutch self-cleaning and prevents the rabbits from soiling their wool, and keeps the droppings out of contact with any food. The feeding device takes up the space between the two doors. All of the rabbits but two eat at once from this device. The two rabbits looking for food keep the others in their place and they don't back away with a mouthful of food and then drop it through the floor. The unusual feature of this feeding system is the fact that 98 per cent of the food is consumed by the stock and only 2 per cent is wasted, which is mostly coarse alfalfa stems. We cut the alfalfa to 2-inch lengths with a hay cutter before feeding.

The castrated bucks are contented to live together in the colony hutch and there is very little fighting. They grow quite large, and do they grow the wool! We shear every ten weeks.

We keep 12 woolers in each hutch. It takes an average of three minutes a day to take care of each group of 12 rabbits, which is quite a bit less than 30 seconds per animal. The material for building the entire hutch costs \$8.75 in our locality.

The breeding does have a hutch of the same size, divided into two compartments. They have the watering system on the door. We have adopted a feeding system that was passed on to us some time ago. This system can be used only for does and their young with any success. The alfalfa is placed in a hayrack and whatever the rabbit drops is caught by the grain trough below the hayrack. This hutch costs about \$9.50 for material, and houses two does and their young and can be serviced in two minutes time daily.

The breeding bucks and does that are resting are kept in a

hutch of 2 feet by 8 feet, divided into four compartments. The feeding and watering system is on each of the four doors. The door is very seldom opened. This hutch costs about \$8.25 for material.

Angora wool producing is an interesting and profitable business. The market is far from limited and don't believe it will be limited for years to come, with the foreign source of supply cut off as it is at present, we have a very bad shortage of wool in this country.

A man and his wife can handle up to 1,000 woolers if they have the proper equipment. There are several rules to follow in order to be successful, some of which are as follows:

1. Buy good Angora stock for foundation stock.

2. Feed whole grains and a protein supplement as recommended by the United States Rabbit Experimental Station. One cannot ford to buy premium feeds.

3. Use good equipment. Do not waste feed. Keep rabbits clean and save labor.

4. Study the rabbit's habits. Know how to care for the young. We have little or no sickness in our rabbitry. The small losses we do have are mostly new born young and are due to our own forgetfulness and neglect.

5. Shear rabbits every ten weeks. Don't neglect them and let their wool mat. Neither is it necessary to brush the bunnies between shearing dates. It is just a waste of time.

If a rabbitry is managed as any other profitable business, it will return a good living to anyone.



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We have been raising Angora rabbits since 1928. Have a mountain ranch of 425 acres on which we raise mountain goats, sheep, and Kentucky improved Narragansett turkeys, three lovely horses. Haying time is here—have my barn nearly full waiting to be bailed out and sold, 60 tons. We are about the only ones near here to furnish fuel wood for our town and neighbors around us. Yes, but all of this does not give me any excuse for neglecting or giving up my Angora wool rabbits as they are the one best and only animal to raise. Am now getting started with the pure-bred Doroville Strain from imported stock. Sire sold for \$250.

We learned long ago you can not neglect your Angoras and expect them to make you any money. If a man has a dairy he milks his cows at milking time—nothing interferes with this—he does not put it off until tomorrow while he does something he considers more important. The profit in his cows is in the milk and he takes his profit while it is profit. Many Angora breeders let the wool on their rabbits go long after shearing time—let everything else come first—put their Angoras off until tomorrow and when they go to take their profit

Helpful Hints For Beginners

By MR. AND MRS. A. A. WILLOUGHBY, Eddyville, Oregon

the profit is practically all lost in a mat of wool that will hardly pay for the feed the rabbit has eaten.

If we with all of the other items I mentioned in the beginning of this article can shear our rabbits on time and have our wool 85 per cent No. 1 wool, I do not have much sympathy for the party who has 50 per cent less of No. 1 wool. How do we get 85 per cent No. 1 wool? We do not spend any time shearing mats—we shear every 10 or 12 weeks and therefore have no mats to shear. This is one of the greatest possible wastes of time, energy and patience as well as being terribly hard on the rabbit. How do we get 85 per cent No. 1 wool? We have our feeders so they do not fill the wool full of trash and we do not have to spend 15 or 20 minutes cleaning the rabbit up in preparing for shearing. If you have poor feeders and dirty hutches No. 1 wool is going to be in the minority. Stained ends can be cut off but it is waste and often it is not only

stained ends but the wool half way up on the rump of the rabbit is stained. Keep your wool clean yourself if you want to realize \$6.00 a pound for it. Don't send it in and expect the buyer to clean it up for you because you are too busy or too careless to properly care for it. You have probably bought the very best bunnies you could buy, you have built hutches for them, you have fed them through all kinds of weather and watered them faithfully—you have done everything except take your profit—shear your wool at the right time. There is no other advice we could give that would mean more to you than to shear your rabbit every 10 to 12 weeks and have your rabbit brushed thoroughly clean before you shear. If you do have a little soil on the wool cut the soil off and put it in No. 5—do not put wool in No. 5 because it has stained ends—cut the stained end off. If you do have mats and there is a little soil on the outside

do not throw the whole mat in No. 5 but cut off the soiled wool and put the balance in No. 4.

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RAISING ANGORAS SUCCESSFULLY

By NELLIE PIERCE, 11347 Burbank Blvd., North, Hollywood, Calif.



Beautiful Surroundings for a Successful Rabbitry

Raising Angoras successfully is a matter of first establishing a few good routines; second, being faithful to them - an ounce of prevention is worth at least 25 pounds of cure. With this in mind we need to develop to a keen edge our powers of observation, then throughout the day's work in the rabbitry when we see just a suspicion of something wrong - stop and correct it at once. Ours is a work of checking up on details - nipping things in the bud.

A few do's and don'ts as I see them:

1. Be sure to breed from good stock. Heredity counts at least 50 per cent. The type of stock you want, healthy stock in good all around condition.

2. Feed the very best well balanced food on the market. Let the quantity of the ration be the balance wheel for hot and cold weather.

3. Be gentle with your rabbits

and they will respond by being easy to handle.

If you do not have time to clean both the inside and the outside of your hutches be sure to keep the inside clean.

5. If there are ailing animals, segregate and treat them.

6. I like the routine of going through and feeding a handful of dried alfalfa or oat straw once a week - this pretty well prevents wool block.

7. One of my morning routines is to go all through the rabbitry with a bag of straw and empty receptacles, any odd animal who has not finished up his food has it taken away and is given a little of the straw. This further checks wool block and bunny is usually ready for his supper.

8. If hutches are under trees and algae or green moss material collects on crocks just scour it off with sand, steel wool or wash cloth.

9. Clip systematically and continually strive to do it more advantageously.

10. Cheerfully lend a helping hand to anyone who drives into your yard or writes you a letter seeking information on Angoras.

11. Do not rake all kinds of trash in with the fertilizer. It by itself brings a better price and your dried leaves, stems and the straw make an excellent compost for your victory garden.

Watch further issues of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE for new helps on colds. Experiments under way show promising results. Along another line another Angora breeder, Doctor Cunningham, who has specialized in endocrinology and I, a trained nurse, are doing a little experimental work. Our goal is a super Angora by the use of endocrine substances. The marked results are showing up and you'll be hearing from us later.

Angora Why's

By G. C. LEONARD, Vincennes, Indiana

1. Why be in the Angora business?

If it is the rabbit with which, as a small animal, you desire to satisfy your desire in animal husbandry - then there is no more lovable species of rabbit than the Angora. They are beautiful—they are tractable—and they are very profitable.

2. Why get and keep the best, well-bred stock?

A good animal does not require any more feed or care than a poor one. Regarding production, you are more assured of high rate and grade, as to wool, breeding stock, and meat, from the best stock obtainable. A well-bred specimen is cleansed of so-called

"animal trash" within itself. It is bred to be pure and genuine. It possesses a high number of "good and similar genes" - that quality or characteristic that results in type and kind-bearing the "standard" marks by which the judges pass upon the quality of the animal.

3. Why be an Angora breeder?

A quick and continuous return from the same animal, is an answer. At eight weeks from birth, the first clipping of wool takes place. If the animal is well-cared for, some of the first clipping grades No. 1. And then continuing on in the life of this animal, each ten to twelve weeks a clipping of No. 1 wool is on that ani-

mal for "harvesting." And literally for years, this faithful little friend will give you that sort of return. Again and again it is brought to the clipping stand to yield its most precious fiber for the market.

And as things are now, and as they will likely be for some years to come - there is most certainly a demand for good breeding stock. This is a second means of income from the herd. Wool stands first, in importance and constancy of value.

And then there will be a certain percentage of "culls" for meat show up in breeding, and this again has to do with the "good and similar genes" being possessed from the matings and development of litters. The better the quality of the stock in your herd, in your foundation stock, the lower the number of "culls." So strive for purity of herd, animal by animal. Never sell anything but the best by careful and conscientious grading of each animal.

4. Why allow a low percentage of wool to be No. 1, 2 or 3?

In other words, "why" ship to a market a larger quantity of lower grades of wool than the high grades, in quality and price? The allowing of good wool to be bedrabbled into low-grade is entirely uncalled for. It is bad management. It is not being clever. It is nothing less than a serious loss of money.

By proper housing and cleanliness of hutching the Angora will always come around with a most splendid yield of the high grades, and it will throw your way, the largest amount of No. 1. This grade is now especially profitable for the price is very favorable. But if the wool is allowed to degenerate into the lower grades it is nothing but a stinging loss for the herd's production.

Clean wool is not any harder to produce than dirty wool. And what a joy to grade, and pack and receive returns for - from the market!

5. Why study hutch cards?

First, for the proper matings, based upon previous results from the animals in question. Study each hutch inhabitant carefully, and with no hasty conclusions. Second, study that the clipping date of any individual animal may not be passed by unnoticed. Third, study to be sure and get nesting provided for expected kindlings. Fourth, study to determine which does are the best milkers for their litters. If any certain litter does not literally "bound" with growth and progress, consider the mother as on her way out of the herd as production stock. Fifth, study to learn from what blood-lines you are receiving the largest number of high-grade breeders and woolers.

6. Why keep a complete serial numerical record of the herd's increase in number?

This is a most splendid method by which to see at a glance what animal came from what source—and if sold for breeding stock, the

memo noting the fact, gives the picture of where disposed of.

Such a serial record of the entire herd production offers a fine compact lot of information for ready reference as to age, birth date, as well as to the following of blood lines of any individual animal.

7. Why keep a complete record of wool shipments to your market?

It is a picture in figures of trends of your production of wool. You can easily determine by comparison any slump in production and if it should be something of an alarm as to why the slump it can be accounted for by you as the breeder and wool-grower.

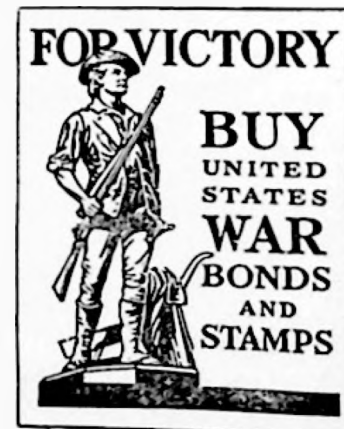
If you keep your wool "rolling" to the market you will find that it is most heartening to look at the annual entries and find that you ship five or more times each year, if you keep your wool going to market as fast as you receive it.

From this sort of record it is so possible to declare the profit from wool-production and you cannot help being pleased and enthused with a small herd or a larger one, to note how the Angora business is so genuine, either as a most splendid hobby or partial income of support, or perhaps easily made a full-time business.

8. Why be enthusiastic about the Angora Wool Rabbit?

If you as an individual have any tendency toward caring for details along any line, and you have fondness for animal life, the Angora rabbit will fill the bill to satisfy and be most enjoyably profitable.

And when you actually get into the business, you will want to remain and just carry along with a fast growing and very profitable industry. You will become a lover of the Angora rabbit, for it is almost irresistible in its attractiveness.



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King of The Rabbit World, Angoras

By THE B-B ANGORA RABBIT RANCH, Brady, Texas



"Danny Boy" Champion Stud Buck at the B-B Rabbitry.

The present situation of the Angora wool industry is particularly gratifying to those who have worked hard for many years to establish the business on a sound and lasting basis such as it is today. In these days of restricted production, quota buying and the many other problems confronting the primary producer, the position of the Angora wool grower is enviable. A modest investment in Angoras, backed with enterprise, initiative and common sense, will pay excellent dividends, in cash as well as healthful, pleasant outdoor recreation. Furthermore, every newcomer to the industry will add his or her contribution to the creation of an all American industry, independent of foreign imports.

The Angora, like most other breeds of rabbits, went through a period of high pressure salesmanship when breeders were promised impossible returns by unscrupulous sellers of breeding stock. Fortunately, that period is over and the type of breeder which we need to interest in the industry is one who will demand facts, rather than fancy promises. It is a mistake to oversell the possibilities of the Angora indus-

try, there is enough factual and indisputable proof of its possibilities to convince the logical and sincere beginner; we will be better off if the sort of person who expects a thousand per cent return for little or no effort is kept out of the industry.

In every letter we write to beginners, we start by saying: "The raising of Angora rabbits is not a get-rich-quick proposition but a fascinating hobby that can return a nice profit, or if enough effort is given it, can be turned into a good self-supporting business."

Naturally, we are partial to Angoras as we are in the business, but from all practical standpoints, the Angora is justifiable in getting the golden crown and holding its position as head of the rabbit industry for all times to come. The meat rabbit to be sure has played an important part in the industry and will continue to do so, because in the past the meat business has been the backbone, so to speak, of the industry. For the past five years the Angora wool industry has been in its infancy, because people were a little afraid to take hold of an entirely new business; also, for-

eign imports held down the price so that it was unprofitable other than as a hobby. However, since 1940 all imports have been cut off; therefore it was up to us to produce this commodity that the mills were clammering for and in true American style many new breeders started in production and raisers of other breeds switched over to Angoras. Altogether the outcome is the production of enough wool to keep the mills running. And as yet the production of raw Angora wool needs to be increased 100 per cent to meet the demand. This one reason alone is enough to keep the fires of enthusiasm and progress burning in the minds of all Angora breeders to strive to produce their utmost in wool as well as to improve their herds. It serves also to encourage new people to enter this profitable and fascinating business. With No. 1 grade selling at \$5.50 per pound, which it should continue to do so for years to come, any enterprising person can make a good success. However, let me add this—even at the high prices of Angora wool as they are now, I would not make the statement that every person starting with Angoras now or already raising them would make money or a success at this business. But I would say anyone can if they put forth effort and apply themselves. Some people cannot make a success at whatever they try, yet put the blame on the project rather than on themselves.

When anyone goes into business for himself, he first considers what it is going to cost him. Can he sell his product at a profit and what pitfalls to avoid in attaining his goal.

First: the demand for this product, Angora wool, by far exceeds the supply and you can be definitely assured you can sell all you can produce. The price is the highest it has ever been and should go even higher. There are about eight or more very reliable dealers that really go out of their way to be accommodating, fair and square in buying this wool. This is the main advantage of raising Angoras over all other breeds of rabbits. Regardless of where you live your nearest post office or express agency is as far as you have to go to sell your product. You deal with just one man, where breeders of other rabbits have to dispose of their pelts to some skin broker and take whatever he wishes to pay them, then work up a demand for the meat among their neighbors and meat markets around town. If the demand is slow, they have to store what they can't sell in some cold storage plant until they can sell them. Please don't misunderstand me about the meat business, it is all right—what I am trying to do is to bring out the factors that make the Angora rabbit king. Say you live out in the country or near a small town, how are you going to sell all the meat you can produce, if you raise meat rabbits? The answer is, you cannot. But with Angora wool, you can

sell all you can produce whether you live in west Texas or on the outskirts of New York City—and have three head of stock or one thousand.

Second: What is it going to cost you to start into this business? I am not going to tell you you can get started for \$5 or \$10. You perhaps can, but it will certainly be a slow start. When you buy your stock, you don't necessarily have to buy the highest priced Angoras on the market to get good foundation stock, but you will have to pay from about \$5 each for first class young juniors; about \$7.50 for older juniors and about \$10 to \$12.50 for mature seniors. Sometimes you can buy good stock cheaper, but in most cases there is something wrong with the stock or a man wouldn't sell his stock at \$3 or \$4 for senior stock, because they are worth more than that for their wool alone if they are good enough to be sold for breeding stock. So why should he sell at these low prices? You be the judge. Hutches are about what you make them, you can build good cheap hutches if you have scrap lumber around and are handy with saw and hammer. If you buy all new lumber and build them yourself, they will cost about \$1.20 to \$1.65 each per hutch for one rabbit. With all used lumber, they will run about one-half the above cost. There are any number of good hutch plans on the market that sells for about \$1. And of course, whether you follow another person's plans or make your own plans from your own ideas, you will most certainly have to build hutches with mesh wire bottoms. And if they are to be two or three stories, you will have to have drip pans under each one that completely protects the under rabbit. So much for the cost of rabbits and hutches. Say you start with a trio of first class rabbits at \$30 plus freight charges about \$2.50 build hutches for the three rabbits with about two extra hutches to take care of the first offspring, making a total of five hutches altogether, averaging cost of about \$1.50, total cost of hutches \$7.50; then about \$5 worth of feed (mixed grains, protein pellets and several good bales of alfalfa hay) which should feed your stock until you really get started. Okay. Total it all up and you have a first cost of \$45. Of course, there may be a few other things like water crocks and various items which shouldn't amount to more than an extra \$5. I will be truthful in saying you can get a very good start on \$50; you might say that seems rather high, but what other business can you get into with \$50 that you stand a good chance to realize anything out of?

You may get a nice start with less than the amount that I have stated or it may cost you a little more, but I have tried to state the facts and cost without misrepresenting anything and being honest with you.

In this article I will not go into detail on the feeding and care, as most breeders differ on these

two subjects. For the best source of information on feeding, write the government experimental farm at Fontana, Calif., and ask for bulletin No. 202 which deals with Angoras. This bulletin is especially good on feeding information, also contains other helpful advice.

In all, there are three main points which every beginner must keep in mind, as well as everyone

else who is planning on starting in this business. Start with **FIRST CLASS ANGORAS**, have a natural liking for small animals and have as a combination 50 per cent patience, 25 per cent common sense and 25 per cent energy and enthusiasm to keep things running smoothly. These three points apply to persons already in the business also.



W. C. Awalt and I. G. Evridge, co-owners of the B-B Angora Rabbit Ranch, Brady Texas, standing in front of the type hutches used throughout their ranch.

Labor Saving Equipment

By JOHN SONDEREGGER, 1806 Linwood, Oklahoma City, Okla.

In peace time one man should be able to do all the work in an 800-head Angora rabbitry and in war time everyone should double his output.

This cannot be done by working twice as hard, or working longer hours alone as our bodies have their limit. So it must be done with more efficient equipment.

I find many people who can not handle more than 300 or 400 Angoras. The reasons are several; just puttering around as with a hobby, mismanagement; no system, etc., and in all cases inefficient housing. By all means order comes first, having everything in the proper place, and keeping records up to date.

The uniformity in whatever hutch system is adopted. All of them in even rows, same height, all doors opening the same way, with latches all alike and as many as possible in one continuous row, with no less than a 4-foot wide working aisle. The hutches so constructed that they do not need constant repair or remodeling every year or two. Every corner well lighted by day and night. Watering hose or automatic watering system, a large enough feed cart to carry sufficient supply on good floors, with roof over aisle, so no weather conditions interfere with the work schedule.

By all means build hutches in tiers, three high, top floor no higher than your arm pit; these require only a third as much

walking as in the case of single-tier hutches, the rabbits stay clean if these hutches are made properly. This type is cheaper to build per hutch than singles.

It is a waste of labor and of manure to allow the manure to drop on the ground; in my housing, all droppings and urine, from either 6 does and litters, 12 single woolers or 20 colony woolers, drop into one pan 11 inches by 30 inches which can be drawn out from between the stacks and emptied, ready to sell.

I especially advocate the colony system as a big labor saver. I keep 20 woolers in an entire stack of hutches with all partitions removed and two stair cases built in, which means only one feeding a day instead of 20 and saves a third hutch space.

It was remarkable to see Mr. McFarlane (at the annual convention in Palmer Lake, Colo.) clip a rabbit in less than 3 minutes. I manage to clip them on my special stand in 5 minutes and by next year I hope to beat Mr. McFarlane - and I am sure he is a good enough sport to be glad to see a dozen better his mark. But what I mean by this is we encourage contests for faster clipping time but remember you do this only five times a year to each rabbit, whereas chores have to be done daily, that is why I contend we should make an even greater effort to cut our chore time.

Another waste of time is to bother with sacks and curtains over the hutches. I know you cannot have rain and dew come into contact with the rabbits as it mats the wool and is bad for the babies, but the shutters on my system take care of that almost automatically.

My latest hutch development is the underground house. Looking like an air raid shelter or storm cellar, the double purpose of which is for year round breeding and clipping in any climate because of the even temperature, without expensive artificial heating or cooling.

My regular "Efficiency Hutches" with solid walls are buried. The roof is changed a little to support the dirt and has a continuous sky light over the aisle, the double ventilating system is very important.

In conclusion let me say, let us get away from the boyish, play idea of a rabbitry and raise it to a respectable, efficient and paying industry.

I am glad to exchange any practical suggestions with anyone and be of help to beginners.



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Canada's Angora Industry

By WM. E. OTTO, Otto's Angora Ranch, Colborne, Ontario, Can.

"I paid \$125.00 for those three Angoras"—so stated an exhibitor in conversation with myself at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, 15 years ago. Imported especially from England to win the Toronto show, yet they did not come close to fulfilling their mission, however, the numerous importations of those days, did much toward laying the foundation of Canada's Angora industry. Such old-timers as Mrs. Dunstall, Lady Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and others, really started the Angora wool industry in Canada.

I took up Angoras in 1928, and in those days we shipped our wool to England. We could quite safely figure that we would have our payment in 30 to 31 days, from the time our shipment left the ranch. Today we ship our wool to any one of the several markets and we have our returns in six or seven days.

There have been many, many changes during these past 15 years. Not only in marketing our product, but in the quality of our stock in general, and our methods of handling this stock. As beginners we were told that we must use foot bellows, or electric blowers to keep the coats of our animals in shape. We were told this must be a daily chore, if we were to be successful. Quite a tidy task where animals were ranched in any numbers. We were not long in the business until we discovered the cause of all this work. There were but TWO causes. I believe they were of equal importance. One was that our equipment was not right. Our hay racks were not properly constructed. An animal feeding hay at the old type V rack could not help but pull hay down into the coat. I devised a hay rack that eliminated any possibility of hay falling into the coats. I still use the same type rack, and hundreds of other ranchers have adopted it. The other source of trouble was the texture of the wool of Angoras of those days. I can tell you now that this was not so easily remedied as the hay rack problem. Coats of wool were too fine and matted too easily. There was but

one way to overcome this trouble, and that was to breed it out of the stock. Today, after many years of careful breeding, matting is practically a thing of the past. So far as we are concerned here, our animals never see a brush, or any special care so far as their coats of wool are concerned, from one shearing to the next. These changes have resulted in a much higher percentage of top grade wool.

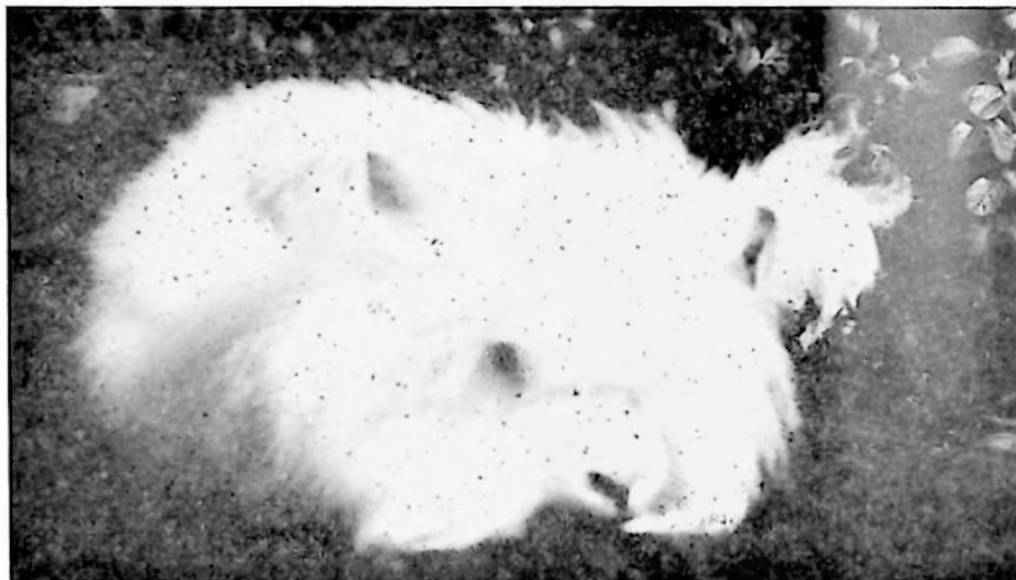
The general quality of the animals throughout Canada, has increased considerably. We have larger animals; more beautifully furnished animals, and our wool yield is much higher, but of much better quality.

Who grows wool in Canada? Almost every class of individual. Some in the most out of the way places; places where a person in any other line of work, would be fortunate to make a bare living, yet these same folks, living in the same spot, are today receiving regular wool checks. Others live in more densely populated areas; towns, villages, cities and on the farm. Many, many of them found

hold a pair of shears in her hands. She replied in the affirmative. That was a little better than three years ago. Here's part of a letter, appearing quite recently in one of our Canadian publications, and written by this lady:

"It was three years ago, after much casting about to find a way whereby my sister and I might earn our own livelihood, both handicapped, but in different ways, that we decided in favor of Angoras, much to the disgust of our family, and friends. 'No money in rabbits, etc.'"

"A visit to a well known Angora ranch only made me more anxious to get started. I had



"Fashion Plate" Pride Boy. A first prize winner at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. Bred and Owned by Otto's Angora Ranch, Colborne, Ont., Canada

During these years I have never had the least difficulty in disposing of every ounce of wool I could produce, for CASH. True, there were bad markets, but these were mostly manipulations by dishonest parties, or persons inexperienced in the business. Persons who had but one thought in mind, on entering the business; that of short weighing and undergrading; folding up business, starting again under a new name. I recall one outfit changing names about six times inside of 18 or 20 months. Today, the problem is not where to market wool, but rather, how to get wool in increased quantities to market.

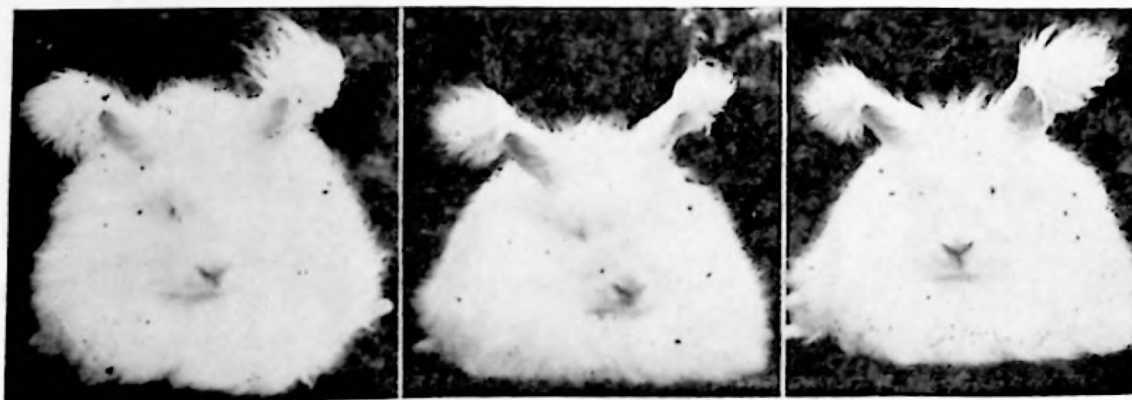
it difficult to earn an extra dollar until they made a start in Angoras. Some cases with which I have had personal contact, are example, a few years ago, possibly almost too good to be true. For 3½, to be exact, I received in my regular batch of inquiries, a request from a young lady, for information concerning the growing of Angora wool. The usual information went out, and one day shortly afterward, I had a visit from this young lady; a person badly handicapped physically. She wanted to know if I thought she could do well with Angoras. Owing to her particular disability, I was forced to ask her if she could

full well that it took expensive food and plenty of it, to grow a baby chick to a full grown laying hen, and to keep her laying. Angoras appealed to us strongly. Alfalfa hay we could procure for a reasonable sum, also good whole grains. The carrots we grow in our own garden for winter feed.

We started with the best foundation stock; a trio from the ranch we had visited, and now our Angoras are really paying us DIVIDENDS. The work is light. The "NO KILLING" to receive our income makes it especially suitable for women—or anyone handicapped."

A glowing tribute to the Angora rabbit, and to the courage of one handicapped physically, but not handicapped so far as having that quality necessary for success, determination to succeed. Surely this case should inspire others, handicapped and otherwise.

I could give scores of instances here in Canada, where Angoras have meant so much to folks who found it difficult to provide an income. Before I entered this business, I carefully weighed the pros and cons; tried to visualize what was ahead; what could be ahead if I used good judgment. Leaving a very attractive position to engage in an untried and a rather doubtful venture, as it might easily have been called in those days, was something to con-



"Fashion Plate" White Cloud, Hugo's Girl and Cupbearer. Winners of First, Second and Third Sr. Does, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. Bred and owned by Otto's Angora Ranch, Colborne, Ontario, Canada

sider, and to consider carefully. Today, I have this to say: If I never make another dollar out of my Angora business, I shall feel more than repaid for my many years effort in the satisfaction of knowing what this little practically unknown animal of 15 years ago, has done, is doing and will do, when properly handled, for those people who struggled for years to make a decent living. That's something money cannot buy.

Quite a number of our breeders are doing hand spinning. Many of them have been turning out some quite beautiful articles, and are finding this branch of the industry very profitable. What I am going to tell you now should be of the greatest interest to every hand spinner of America, old or new, and to her many friends and acquaintances this should be very welcome news. The one lady whom I have always recognized as being the best exponent of hand-spinning of the world, Miss Elsie Russell of England, is in our midst. I had the pleasure of her visit to this ranch just yesterday, and I may state that she is going to reside in Canada permanently, continue her hand-spinning, and so far as I know at this time, will teach others the art of hand-spinning, as only Miss Elsie Russell knows it. Her wide experience in this particular branch of the work, is decidedly a very great asset to the industry of America. To Miss Russell, and her dad, I am sure every Canadian and every American Angora enthusiast offers a very welcome hand.

Most beginners here start in a modest way. In the production of Angora wool, as with any other business enterprise, careful planning is essential. Starting with a few well selected animals, rather than numbers of animals; enlarging as experience and finances permit, is the soundest advice I can offer. There are disappointments for even the oldest of the breeders, however, those starting in business today, have many advantages as compared with beginners of years ago. Any beginner may profit from the experience of those who have pioneered the business. They can benefit by their experience; proven methods of ranching are available, and the stock of proven quality may be secured from reliable breeders. If the man who supplies the foundation stock is interested in the success of his customers, he will gladly offer suggestions, or advice if necessary.

Many of the older ranchers are steadily increasing their capacity for the production of wool and foundation animals. Some materials are hard to purchase, owing to war time restrictions and regulations. Woven wire, which of course included the wire cloth used for flooring in our equipment is not being manufactured in this country now, except in the case of military requirements. In planning an expansion program for our own ranch early this summer, we found that certain materials we required, were not available. Wire cloth we had to purchase

in the United States. We had much difficulty in getting it, and were informed it was the last in stock. We use a heavy 100-pound roofing on all our buildings, a shingle design. We like to keep it uniform for appearance and in case of a patch, our reserve rolls may be used anywhere, and be matched up. We ordered this roofing from the usual source and got it one day ahead of a new government order stopping the manufacture of such roofing, possibly for the duration. In spite of delays, and disappointments, we completed our new building, and we are looking forward to the many additional animals it will accommodate. These days it pays to make careful decisions, and not to delay in acting quickly, otherwise you may find you were "just too late."

There is in operation in Canada a new plant, one of the most modern of its kind, for the spinning of Angora yarns. This plant has been in operation for some time now. Their product compares very favorably with anything ever produced in Europe. Those responsible for this new plant are men of wide experience both in the marketing of their product, and in the spinning. I know them personally, as they have visited this ranch. One of them is from a long line of French spinners from France; the old established plant of his parents now being in the hands of our enemies. There is no doubt that pure Angora yarns, and blended Angoras, being produced in Canada at this

time, compare well, if they do not excel, those produced in normal times, anywhere in Europe.

There is in Canada today, in fact visited me recently, a party from Europe with an assignment to purchase every pound of available Angora wool that can be secured in Canada, for shipment to Britain after the war, or even before that time, if a change in the regulations will permit it. English firms, so I am told by one who has just returned from England, and one who has quite a wide experience in Angoras, want wool very badly, however, present conditions make it difficult, if not impossible to ship raw Angora wool to Britain at this time.

What does the future hold for any man or woman thinking of taking up the production of Angora wool? Much, I would say! The man or woman who will make the right start in Angoras use whatever business ability they possess, will do all right. My entire living has come from Angoras since 1933, and so far as I am concerned, the future holds much. In my particular instance, I have sufficient faith in the future, to have recently taken a partner into my business, my only son.

The financial part of the business will look after itself, if you look after the business. Slip shod methods will get you no place in the Angora business, any more than it will get you anywhere in any line of business. If you advertise, answer your mail very promptly. If you sell foundation

stock, send good ones, or you'll not stay in business long.

If you look at this job of making a living with Angoras, with a little sense of humor, you will find many bright spots, and you will get your share of laughs. My mail brings me letters from all parts of Canada, United States, Bermuda, China, Newfoundland, etc. You receive some very interesting letters, some that force you to smile whether you want to or not. A letter I recently received brought to mind a story told by a grand old lady who passed on at 93 years of age. She raised a large family of boys. She always had a bit of humor for you. She once told us she gave everyone of her boys a good licking every Saturday night whether they needed it or not, however, her one story that links up with the letter I have mentioned went as follows: This old lady was not much for afternoon teas, etc., however, her boys grew up, and their wives once in a while got her out to such an affair. To her, it was no pleasure. One time she was sitting around a circle of women, gathered to discuss this and that. It appeared that each and every woman was doing her best to make a strong impression, and there seemed to be much trouble in breaking the ice, and getting friendly. This old lady leaned over to the woman sitting next to her, and said "Did you ever have lice?" They all got to know each other soon after. The letter I received and which brought her story to mind, came from a chap in the west. It read as follows:

"Did your rabbits ever have lice? What can be done about lice? Mine have not got lice, but I just wanted to know what could be done about it. I am enclosing a stamp for reply."

The stamp was one which had been previously used.

Another laugh came from this one, received from Nova Scotia. I sent literature in answer to a request for same. I received this letter:

"Just a few lines to tell you that I do not want any rabbits now. I may want some rabbits some other time but not now. Don't you write to me. If I want any rabbits I will write to you again. The rabbits are nice ones. If I get a building made, or a place to keep them, I will send for them, but don't you send any word until I send. But, if I don't write, don't you write."

(Continued on page 16)

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What's The Score?

By DORIS DUNCAN, Dixie Angora Farm

The world is full of theorists who write innumerable articles about feeding, breeding and handling methods in the Angora business, but it is a cold day when someone comes up with an adequate bookkeeping system which gives you results "at a glance" from all the feeding, breeding, etc.

To the beginner especially, who is usually snowed under with statistics of all kinds, and begged by his association and his government to keep factual records in the bargain, this message is addressed.

If you secure the largest size loose-leaf notebook in your five-and-ten-cent store, a three-ring type which is large enough to take standard size typewriter paper, two or three fillers, a package of ruled 3x5 filing cards—behold, you have an office. The filing cards are to be secured to the doors or fronts of the hutches, and secured is the word. One lost card may be expensive carelessness. Card holders can be made of flattened tin cans, or sheet metal or thumbtacked in place. For developing stock and stud bucks a column for clipping dates and two more, one for age and one for weight, will suffice. Now watch those clipping dates; at the end of 80 days you should inspect wool, some rabbits make three inches much sooner than others, and you want to know about it. Write either the date you clip or the next date you should clip, which ever seems the easiest for you. Weigh your growing stock and even senior stock to see progress in one and to check condition in the other.

For your does, you need much more information and this must be identical in the book and on the cards in order to eliminate errors in the entries. For this reason, draw your lines exactly alike except for the width of the columns. On the cards, they can be quite narrow, for the cards are merely a day to day reminder, but your book is your permanent record and should be written very clearly with plenty of space and plenty of detail. I could suggest a few headings for these columns, but it is better to select the arrangement that most appeals to you, so here are a few ideas for the information you need, and if it seems a lot of trouble, remember that once it is written down you have it forever, but if you do not enter it in the records immediately you may never be able to recall it exactly again. Give all the information about the doe at the top of the page, name, parents, earmark, registration, birthdate, etc. For your columns you should know when bred, to whom, how many born, how many kept, how many matured, what sex, what losses, what reasons. The card to match this page can stop with the num-

ber left in the litter, so that a glance in the rabbit house will tell you what you have in that cage. After three or four litters from one doe it often becomes horribly apparent that she either cannot raise a fair litter or that she tends to throw too many of either sex. It also excuses the doe for accidental deaths which throw too many of either sex. It also excuses the doe for accidental deaths which do not reflect on her qualities as a parent, a fact many breeders often overlook.

The back of this page can be used for records of show winnings, copy of pedigree, wool records, sales of breeding stock, etc. If you think you need all the front page for breeding records, reserve a second for remarks on this side too, and don't fail to make notations about the animal's peculiarities, if any. It may save you many a litter if you have a reminder that this doe makes a poor nest, or that another is slow coming in to milk and should have extra greens a few days before kindling.

Somewhere in your book use a single page to map out a breeding schedule. Make a simple line and number arrangement including all the does and bucks you now have in production and how they are to be bred. From this draw lines to come together and show how their offspring are to be bred. After you have found the doe and buck combination that gives you the kind of stock you want keep it that way, then use their children to other rabbits which lack some of their desirable characteristics and keep them that way. You can plan out your breeding schedule for a year or more at a time, by adding and subtracting the points you want in your stock, and once you have your future map prepared go right ahead with your breeding plan instead of jumping all over the place with a stud buck and getting him either too closely or to distinctly bred due to lack of planning. And don't be afraid to carry a few extra bucks; they are a paying proposition in wool, and help you to amplify your breeding schedule.

For your expense and profit accounts use two pages, labeling one "in" and one "out." This is not exactly certified double-entry bookkeeping, but it is extremely simple and accurate for the person unfamiliar with statistics. Have one column for the date, a wide one for the subject, and a narrow one for the amount. Everything purchased goes in the "out" account, and every nickel earned goes on the "in" page. Anytime you want to know how you stand, put a spare piece of paper under the columns and add them up, then count all the stock over your original purchases and allow a reasonable value for them and add to "in" column. This

represents the inventory value and is the definite progress you have made in increasing your herd. Adding these two give your gross profit, all you have made. Subtract the "out" from it, and you have your net profit, the clear money made from the venture. If it does not look extra good for the first year or so, remember that your growing stock is not in full wool production, but is eating more than the maintenance ration for adults. Although Angora youngsters usually cost little or nothing to bring to breeding age.

For your wool records you really need a good scale, not the spring variety, in order to weigh the rabbit before shearing and again afterwards. The difference in

these weights is your wool yield from that rabbit and should be entered in the permanent record. This too, often shows some amazing comparisons.

For the breeder who likes to keep his office under his hat, or nearly so, the addition of a ten-cent punch to this outfit will also take care of his correspondence. Simply punch three holes in letters received and copies of letters sent and file them in the back of the record book.

If you have a better system than this, by all means keep it, but if you are floundering around guessing at your income, losing litters, and having difficulties with pedigrees, try this. At least you will have something to read on cold winter nights.

There Is One Born Every Minute

By F. F. ATKINSON, Ogden, Utah

The great showman, P. T. Barnum, once said that a sucker was born every minute. Perhaps the only mistake he made was that he was too conservative.

Every time I see some one advertising pedigreed senior Angoras at \$2.50 or \$3.50 each I get just a little bit mad, both at those who sell them at that price and those who are suckers enough to purchase them and expect to get first class foundation stock. Beginners are fooled by the word "pedigreed." A pedigree means nothing more than the parentage of the animal for a generation or two back. He might be pedigreed but not by any means good enough to register.

Any Angora breeder with any amount of experience knows that with No. 1 wool selling at \$6 per pound any Angora worth having for wool is worth \$4 to \$5 for wool alone.

Every Angora breeder will at times find himself with more rabbits than his pens will comfortably care for so unless he wants to build more hutches and has time to care for more rabbits he must dispose of the surplus. Is he going to dispose of his best stock? The answer is "No." The great majority of the breeders when confronted by a situation such as this will cull their herd and sell the culls for meat—others will advertise them and sell them to beginners to use for foundation stock.

I suppose these beginners are more to be pitied than blamed because if they really understood the business they would know better than to buy what is bound to be second or third grade stock. My advice is the same as it always has been — buy registered stock and be sure of what you are getting. They will cost a little more but the purchaser will be well repaid for the extra expense.

Honest, reliable breeders will have no reason to take offense at what I have said and what the other kind think, I do not care.

CANADA'S ANGORA INDUSTRY

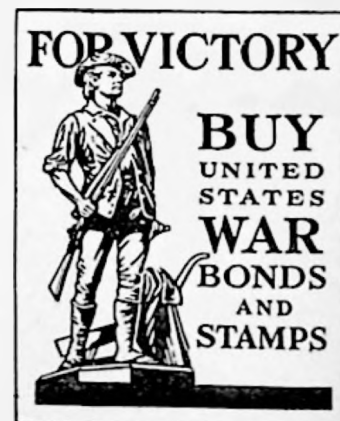
(Continued from page 15)

I did not! Here's another, and the last, which reads as follows:

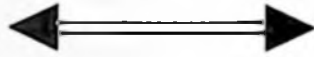
"I found your add how to grow Angora wool. How much would it cost to get 6 females and one HE Angora rabbit that makes 7, or 12 SHES and 2 HES that makes 14, or 20 SHES and 6 HES that makes 26 rabbits. Please send the price."

As yet, I cannot decide whether the totals mentioned in the last letter, referred to the total animals this party was in the market for, or whether he was referring to the reproductive ability of the animals. It really doesn't matter.

In closing, I would like to add the following. Those of us living in this western hemisphere, have much to be thankful for, especially in these days of turmoil. We are, up to the present, free of the horrors of war, so far as the destruction of our homes is concerned. We are free to work with such a wonderful little creature as the Angora rabbit. What would some of the trodden countries of Europe give to exchange places with us?



14 Questions and Answers OF INTEREST TO EVERY RABBIT BREEDER



The questions were asked of Meder's Angora Rabbitry, Le-may (St. Louis County), Mo., by a representative of Dixie Mills Company.

- Q. How long have you been raising Angora Rabbits?
A. Twenty-two years.
- Q. How many shows have you competed in?
A. More than a hundred.
- Q. Have they all been in Missouri and vicinity?
A. Oh, no—I have shown my Angoras from Wisconsin to Texas.



- Q. How many Angoras do you have?
A. I usually try to keep about 500 at all times.
- Q. How many different kinds of feed have you tried?
A. Six.
- Q. How long have you been feeding DIXIE RABBIT PELLETS?
A. Well over five years.
- Q. Do you find your litters as big since you have been feeding Dixie?
A. My average is from 7 to 9, and that's not small.
- Q. At the present time how much wool are you shearing?
A. From \$46.00 to \$50.00 a month.

- Q. How are your rabbits sold?
A. Our selection for breeders starts out with the first clipping of wool when the rabbit is eight to ten weeks old. The rabbits that do not meet our standards at this time are put in our meat pens, and are fed four oz. of DIXIE RABBIT PELLETS per day for ten weeks. They are then killed, the average dressed weight being 2½ to 3 pounds.
- Q. Where do you sell your wool?
A. All our wool is sold through the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative.
- Q. Can you sell all the domestic rabbits you raise for meat?
A. Yes, and I could sell more if I had them.
- Q. Are you planning on increasing the number of your Angoras?
A. We intend to raise our stock to over 1,000.
- Q. Do you raise Angoras exclusively?
A. Yes, because I firmly believe that they are the best paying dual purpose rabbit.
- Q. How does your rabbitry rank in size?
A. One of the largest breeders of Angora rabbits in the United States.



DIXIE MILLS CO., 51 S. Tenth St., East St. Louis, Ill.



*Dependable Feeds
For 30 Years*

*Write Today
for Free Sample*

And Now We Come to the Angora Rabbit

By H. JOHN HARDER, Secretary
Federation of American Angora Breeders

From the initial investment angle the Angora breeder has one advantage for a starting point that few ever think of. His factory is virtually a "life factory." Every doe in his herd that can be bred on his rabbit ranch is repeating itself again and again. And, even leaving out the best of luck situations, you can count on immense production.

I have been in the Angora business for ten years. In this period of time I have had a herd as large as 800 Angoras, my lowest number has been 40. I have always found the Angora a profit maker and a very interesting venture. The following are my reasons why I am fully convinced that the raising of Angora rabbits is the most profitable and interesting of any breed of rabbit, and that the Angora industry tops any of the other small animal industries.

First: To realize profit from the Angora, you do not have to kill them. The shearing is easy and pleasant. You realize wool from does, bucks, young, and every animal in your herd. There are no free boarders. You shear them three to four times a year, and by getting good stock and selective breeding, you can average at least one pound of wool per adult rabbit. Your rabbitry grows quickly, a small original investment runs into the thousands of dollars in a short period of time.

Second: In America today we have a practically 100 per cent breeder owned and controlled market. Certainly, we have a few buyers of Angora wool outside our three large national associations, but these are breeders of Angoras. There is an absolute spot cash market, and it does not change with every whim or seasonal interruption. For the last five years it has gradually gone upward—NEVER DOWN. You never have this situation in any other small animal endeavor, where the market jumps up and down, one day you are making money, another day it's a loss. Even today, the meat prices of other breeds of rabbits differ from 14c a pound on foot to 28c a pound, all in the radius of 100 miles, the private butchers serving practically the same customers and territory. In the Angora field, I doubt if there is 5 per cent difference in returns on the wool you ship to any established market in America. Further, Angoras are good eating too—in fact more tender, more meaty and from comments from those served, preferred by the consumer. So far there have been but few sold for meat as the production of the does have been sold as breeding stock. Since an Angora breeder should keep all his does bred

and producing, the time will come that due to lack of hutch capacity and room, there will have to be an orderly market for the meat. Plans have been made on a nation-wide set-up where Angora meat will be handled in the same orderly fashion as the wool market, thus giving the growers the highest prices for their meat, a steady year round market, 100 per cent controlled. You may say it can't be done because the demand is seasonal. Well, the demand for wool is too, the mills just using it a few times a year, but with an industry that is 100 per cent commercial, as the Angora industry is, it can and will be done.

Third: The Angora industry is 100 per cent commercial. Although the Angora will always "take the show" at exhibitions, breeders have been very reluctant to show Angoras, only if the show management would give space for shearing contests, spinning, weaving or demonstrations. The production of Angora wool is a profit proposition to the growers, not politics or fancy. While the other than Angora rabbit industry has had hundreds of clubs and associations, with very little national unity or local cooperation, the Angora industry has but a few, all working 100 per cent for the breeders, all practicing the highest type of ethical salesmanship and promotion. The situation from the commercial angle in the Angora industry is so good that several congressmen even took the time and expense to study our industry since it's the shining example of cooperation and the American system of business.

Fourth: There are no politics in the Angora business. All the associations are run on a business-like manner with the financial welfare of the breeder uppermost. Competitive organizations of course use all the salesmanship and advertising at their disposal to build up their own organization or cooperative, but—if they meet at a convention or gathering they are friends. The welfare and progress of the industry is uppermost in their minds.

Fifth: When you start raising Angora rabbits, you are in a self-sufficient industry. You do not have to depend on the fur buyer to offer you a price for your skins (that price varies from 65 cents a pound to \$1.80, top prices from different dealers) or the butcher, who pays you what he feels like—you have a sane profitable market in your own industry for your product. You can just about figure your potential profit, usually it's more, it never has been less. The industry takes care of all your needs, such as in-

formation on housing, feeding, breeding, etc., there being several booklets and circulars of information available from the associations and dealers. You can even buy the finished yarn, garments, etc., from your own fellow breeders, or you can have your wool spun into yarn. You can operate your own weaving or knitting establishment. There is a real commercial system of registration and keeping records coming up — in fact you have an industry which covers all phases and angles, the type that has been a dream to all farmer and stock organizations but never quite came about. Yes, Sir! The Angora is tops!

Sixth: The Angora wool rabbit is more hardy than any other type of rabbit. They will do well in extreme colder climates or they are raised successfully in the deep warm south. They are free from scours and other diseases which affect the ordinary rabbit. This is due to selective breeding and keeping only the best for breeding stock. You rarely find an Angora breeder who does not keep records, pedigrees and handle his rabbitry on a business-like basis. Don't get the idea though that you can neglect an Angora and expect a healthy animal, but what I mean is that due to the growers keeping only the best of animals, and running their rabbitries profitably, have practically eliminated the problem of diseases.

Seventh: The Angoras appeal to all classes makes it universally

liked and profitable. You can raise them in the mountains or isolated places, your nearest post office or express office is your market. They are adaptable for a back yard industry or a large commercial proposition. The young and old admire them, the Angora makes a wonderful pet. Its beauty is unusually attractive. If you are out of work and need employment; if you are employed and need additional income; if you want to assure an income after the war and construction is over; if you are retired and want to have something to occupy your time; if you are a wife and want your own spending money; if you are a semi-invalid and want to keep your mind busy, if for personal reasons you want secluded work, perhaps located in the mountains or along some babbling brook or lake front, or if for advancing years it is more difficult to obtain employment, then raise Angora wool rabbits.

There is a lot more I could write about Angoras but space will not permit. However, it certainly is a coming industry and well worth considering from every angle.

SELL TANNED FURS

Wise breeders sell their furs for many times raw fur prices. We tan four or more for 30c each. Twenty or more 25c each. Exclusive mothproof process. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SNOOKS TANNERY

Claypool

Indiana

LET'S PEP HIM UP!



Poor little rabbit—you can bet your best Buck that this bunny has never heard of Dickinson's Globets because rabbits fed Globets are always big and healthy, having delicious tender meat and luxuriant furs that bring good prices. That's because Globets are scientifically made by a pioneer feed firm and are rich in nutritious vitamins, minerals, proteins and other food essentials.

Globets are to be fed with hay, but if hay is difficult to get, use Globe Rabbit Feed in meal or pellet form containing alfalfa. Write for an interesting booklet and free sample.

The Albert Dickinson Co.
2750 W. 35th St. Chicago, Illinois
Established 1854

Gentlemen: Please send me your booklet "Feeding Rabbits for Profit" and a free sample of your rabbit feeds.

Name _____

R. F. D. or Street _____

City and State _____



LOOKING AHEAD WITH ANGORAS

By RAY A. GNAEGY, Gnaegy's Ideal Angora Rabbitry, 1106 West Illinois St., Evansville, Indiana

Build your own social security—in your own back yard.

Everyone has at some time expressed the desire of being independent; to be free of the worry and uncertainties attendant to every job or salaried position. To be free from financial worry, of the dread of losing one's job. Haven't we all longed for some means of providing our own social and financial security? Some means we could, with a limited capital and investment, start out in a small way and slowly but surely develop financial independence.

The opportunity to do this has been grasped by many, and may be yours; providing you like Angora rabbits and are willing to work with them.

To those who are looking ahead, the Angora wool rabbit will provide the answer to your problem.

Before the present world war, the United States imported better than 200,000 pounds of Angora wool annually, from France, England, and Japan. As the Angora herds of these countries are now practically non-existent due to the ravages of war, it leaves the breeders of our own country the opportunity to forge ahead in supplying the growing needs of the textile mills, of providing the foundation breeding stock of the nations now at war, after peace is declared. Here is our opportunity to lead the world in supplying the world's finest textile wool fibre. We are now producing about 2 per cent of the fiber the mills could use were it available. At present the textile mills are clamoring for all the Angora wool fiber they can get, it will be many years before the supply will exceed (if ever) the demand.

Here is a depression-proof product. The class of people using and demanding Angora wool products are easily able to pay for the finer things of life.

To those who are interested in becoming Angora rabbit wool producers, now is the time to start while you are making good money. You will have more money and more time to proceed on a safe program. Purchase the best stock available to you; say a trio, two does and one buck, or a pen, four does and a buck or even a pair. In two years you will have a herd large enough to be in business. Many Angora rabbit wool raisers produce net incomes of \$1,000 to \$1,800 from a herd of 300 to 600 woolers from the sale of wool alone. Overhead expenses (feed, hutches, etc.) may be easily met from the sale of surplus youngsters.

English Angora rabbits may be fed for approximately \$1.50 per year when one has to purchase all the feed. Should you be fortunate enough to be able to raise your own feed, your profit will be much larger.

Angora wool rabbits are sheared every 70 to 90 days, winter or



Reg. Angora Doe in the Schmidt Rabbitry

summer, using ordinary barber shears; thus the grower will receive from four to five crops a year in addition to their offspring. You do not have to kill them to collect the reward for your labor. This eliminates the messy and in many cases objectionable job of butchering, as when in the meat rabbit business; however, if you wish a tasty dish they are delicious and tasty a morsel as any other rabbit for eating. Unlike the meat business, the bucks are not star boarders for they average more wool production per year than your breeding does, and when castrated for wool production may be kept in pens or colonies of 10 to 25 for each pen. This system eliminates the necessity of providing a separate hutch for each rabbit.

With proper care Angora wool rabbits will produce 80 per cent No. 1 wool, 10 per cent No. 2 wool, and 5 per cent No. 3 wool. No. 1 wool is currently bringing the producer \$5 to \$6 per pound. No. 2 wool \$4.40 per pound. No. 3 wool around \$3 per pound. Grades four and five are usually the result of improper hutch construction or negligence in caring for your little friends. With proper care the amount of four and five will be 3 to 5 per cent of the total wool clip.

By starting now with a small investment and using proper management plus good stock, you can build a profitable business of your own in your spare time.

Raising Angora rabbits and wool offers you the full measure of success, pleasure and profit you alone put into it.

Start today. Tomorrow never comes.

There will be problems to overcome but what's the fun without.

Burns Mink

Margrethe Road, Grayling, Mich.
An old established breeding farm.



Fine Mink
Fair O.O.D.
prices.

ELECTRIC CLIPPERS

By LEWIS R. JACKSON

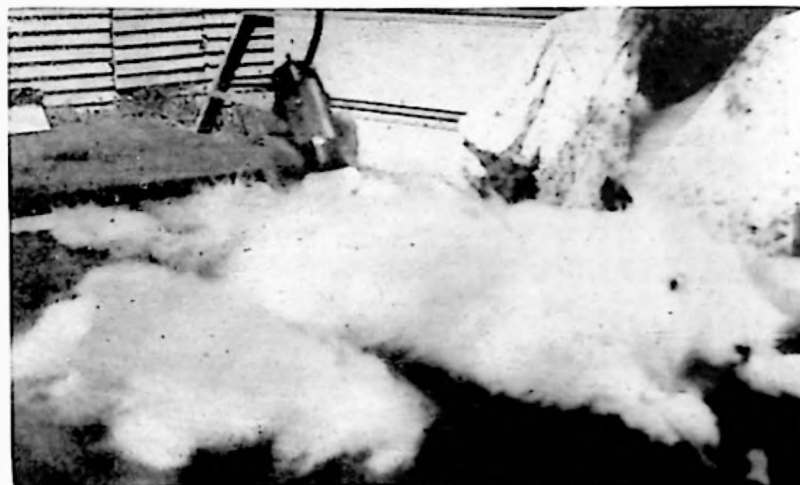
I use the electric clipper to take the wool from the rabbit and find it much quicker than the other method of clipping. I am preparing a place to put the rabbits next winter where I can have heat to keep them warm for a few days after clipping so I can use the electric clipper all the year round. I have to do all my clipping at night and in cold weather the shock to the rabbit of taking its wool crop off is too great when electric clippers are used.

The advantage of the electric clipper is that the danger of cutting the rabbit is much less and

you can get under the mats and take them off much quicker. The new coat of wool comes out even all over the rabbit and no mats left on to grow longer.

The rabbit is strapped to the table so both hands are free not having to hold on to the rabbit with one. First clip the back of the rabbit then turn the rabbit over by changing straps and clip underneath.

I find the wool grows out just as quickly as when the scissors are used.



Starting to Clip with Electric Clippers

"ARE YOU A ROCKLAND SHIPPER?"

PRINTED ACCESSORIES

STUD RECORD CARDS. Just the form you need if you keep track of what your stud bucks are doing. Printed on very tough stock. Ten for 10c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c; postpaid.

CERTIFICATE OF BREEDING. For use of those having stud bucks who give a certificate with each service. Twelve for 20c; 25 for 35c.

BREEDING RECORD HUTCH CARDS with three-generation pedigreed form on back. A necessity in all rabbitries. One should be placed in every hutch. They give the parentage, day born, ear number, selling price. Sex. If doe, who served by, date tested, kindled, number of young, number weaned, notes. Printed on tough tagboard. Ten for 20c; 25 for 35c; 50 for 60c; 100 for \$1, postpaid.

YOUNG STOCK RECORD CARDS for keeping track of your young stock after it is weaned. Twelve for 10c; 50 for 35c; 100 for 65c, postpaid.

PEDIGREE BLANKS for any breed of rabbits. Printed in neat form on fine bond paper. Twelve for 20c; 25 for 35c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 90c, postpaid. State breed.

SHIPPING TAGS. Designed especially for the shipment of rabbits and covies. This tag is printed on good heavy cardboard and is very attractive. Twelve for 35c; 25 for 70c; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2, postpaid.

SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

Lamoni, Iowa

The Clipping of Angora Rabbits

By J. A. MacFARLANE, Route 6, Box 704, Denver Colo.

I do not know that I can describe clipping the Angora rabbit so that you can do it as I do, but if I can be of any help to you I shall be very glad to do so. For the past two years I have been clipping our own rabbits, also in most rabbitries in and near Denver. By so doing, I have had a lot of practice and experience.

The table I use is made of plywood so that it is light and very sturdy. It is 36 inches long by 24 inches wide with galvanized tin 2 inches wide around the outer edge so that your equipment and the wool can not be so readily pushed from the table. There are two legs hinged on the under side of the table, as the table is made so that a person can sit on a chair. The one side is on the lap and the two legs are on the opposite under side just long enough to level or tilt a little down when you are all set to clip. The legs should have a stop rope or strap so that when they are straight they stop, yet will fold when table is picked up. I have a trough without an end on the table, just in front of me. The table is curved in a little in front so that your body fits in the curve and the trough is just in front of you. The side of the trough next to you is a little higher than the opposite side. Do not have the trough too deep. After you have the table completed cover it with an old carpet or rug that you may have around your home. Do not forget to have a strap or clothesline rope attached under your table at the left to bring it around your body and hook under the table at your right to hold the table securely against you.

The purpose of the trough with an open end is to keep the rabbit from slipping away from you and yet not too close to you.

Now that you have your table you are ready to clip.

The success depends largely on knowing when the Angora should be clipped. This seems to be the sticker. I have been in rabbitries of long standing that should make a great improvement in their system of clipping. This is very noticeable in the grading room of our Cooperative at Palmer Lake. We get too much lower grade wool for the best and most profit. We should and can have at least 85 per cent first grade wool. I have clipped rabbits recently that have had as high as 98 per cent first grade wool, believe it or not. This is not singular but a general rule if we clip our rabbits at the right time. Then they will be well covered with first grade wool. The only lower grades should be from the lower limbs and around the head.

Most rabbits will go 10 weeks and some 12 weeks between clippings but you are in grave danger after 10 weeks.

We have taken rabbits out of our rabbitry repeatedly to demon-

strate when and how to clip. They had first grade wool on their backs and sides, under their chins and on the bellies. Just last week I discovered I was able to get some first grade wool between the back legs by brushing well. Now if the bunny is willing to do this for us why not do our part and stop sending in so much lower grade wool? Do not blame the rabbit.

We now have the table and the wool on the 10-week rabbit. Let us go to clipping. Get your rabbits handy. If you have some one to hand them to you all the better. Place your wool boxes around you, sit on a chair, put a pillow under you, the table on your lap with legs of table on the floor, the strap around you. Now, you are ready for your rabbit. Place it in trough, head to the left, brush well, starting at tail and working forward.

A fine tooth wire brush is necessary. Our Cooperative has them for sale at a cost of \$1.25.

If your rabbit is in good shape, it should only require one minute to brush, seven minutes to clear your table and get the next rabbit—a total of 10 minutes.

You say how shall I do all this in so short a time?

Your bunny's head to the left, your left arm and hand over rabbit, scissors in right hand, start at the rump, cut forward along the back riding scissors on side of lower blade. Keep skin tight at all times so that you don't cut the rabbit. Remove the wool on back then you have a starting place. Left hand over rabbit pulling skin tight, right hand clipping down right side of rabbit, back of shoulder to rump. Follow the clipped space with left hand at same time holding rabbit and keeping skin tight. You will soon be able to know just how far down on the hock and tail to go for first grade wool, always cutting first grade first. This done, place left hand to left side of head and shoulder, ears under thumb. Thus holding the rabbit upright on his haunches by the wool and skin with head tilted a little to one side, you are able to clip the shoulder and part under neck at ease. Do not twist yourself to rabbit, rather twist the rabbit to you. This done, catch rabbit by back of head, ears under left hand, stand rabbit on rump, tilt head back, brush belly. Rabbit will lower front legs, then brush under chin. This should be first grade wool unless it has gone too long before clipping. Clip well under the chin and over the left shoulder while you have this hold. Next hold rabbit's head facing you with left hand taking hold of skin on the right shoulder. Ears under thumb, hold rabbit up to suit you, then you can start clipping from head to rump. You will soon learn just how to do it. Always ride the scissors on side

and back of lower blade.) When the wool is all off of left side to hips, remove left hand from the shoulder. Take hold of rabbit with left hand in front of hips near back, lift bunny up to suit yourself, his four feet on table, then clip rump to tail. After this is done you will have a little third grade wool around the tail, hocks, neck and legs. Remove wool from the table. Next catch rabbit by left shoulder, ears under left hand, raise right front foot, place it under left thumb. Stand rabbit on rump and feet will be spread apart and it will be handy to clip between them. This completed, take hold of skin just ahead of the point of left hip, then with right hand place the

left hind foot under your left thumb, rabbit standing on front feet with back quarters straight up. If this is done right the legs will be spread apart and you can easily clip all the wool. Be sure to brush between hind legs. This is the last hold and the rabbit is clipped. If you are not able to hold him this way, which is the most difficult, just take hold of the rabbit's left hind leg, hold him straight up and clip.

This is a long story but does not take long to do it.

I hope at least you can get something out of this, for I am sure it is the most needed practice of all in the Angora rabbit business.

An Awakening To The Possibilities In Angoras

By J. W. CLAY, Exland, Wis.

In July, 1941, we attended the annual cooperative meeting at Palmer Lake and came away with a new determination to make the Angora rabbit business a success. We had considered them a hobby or side line but at the annual meeting we met others who were making a prosperous business of Angoras and decided we could do the same.

We began to analyze the points which we felt would lend to this end. The alfalfa we were able to get was some times fair but often very poor and always expensive. We decided we could not only raise our feed at a less cost but we could have a very much better quality. We had learned the important thing in raising almost any animal was good quality green food, especially alfalfa. Also all other feeds would not only be cheaper but better.

With this in mind we rented an 80-acre tract in Wisconsin and moved here last April. So far we have found it a very pleasant place to live. The summers are not hot as where we lived previously and we do not believe the winters will be a great deal colder.

This summer we have fed green grass and clover practically all season with one feeding of oats per day. Clover is known to be one of the best feeds for rabbits and they like it very much. We have added one ounce of oats to all the green feed they could eat and they are thriving in a most satisfactory manner. We had some that were run down and very thin when we came here. They were fed the same as the others and we could not figure out the reason for their condition but with the green feed they are now as well as any of the others.

We have never fed our young any different from the adults.

When they are old enough to come out of the nest they are old enough to take the feed the mother is taking.

Our Angoras have been quite a novelty to people in this community. None of those who have been here to see them had ever heard of them before. Which proves to us there is a great need for more articles in more magazines, local papers, farm papers, etc. An animal as beautiful as the Angora, growing a fiber worth \$6 a pound with a steady market through the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative, cash in full for the wool when it is sent in and then thousands on thousands of people that have never heard of the animal. It certainly wakes us up to the fact that we for one have been asleep on the job and that there are too many other growers like us who have not taken the business serious enough. We have sold a number of our neighbors and we hope to encourage more.

This is one product we do not have to worry about—over-supply. It is the under supply that is going to ruin the business if we do not all wake up and produce more wool. I have read the articles in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE pleading for wool and given it little real consideration but when I moved up here and find people have never even heard of Angoras it gives me somewhat of a shock and a new determination to do my bit to remedy the condition.

We are not only helping ourselves but we are helping Uncle Sam when we are growing a wool eight times warmer than lamb's wool which can be used for soldiers in cold climates to keep them warm with half the weight of ordinary clothing.

Plucking Angora Wool

By W. H. WEBB

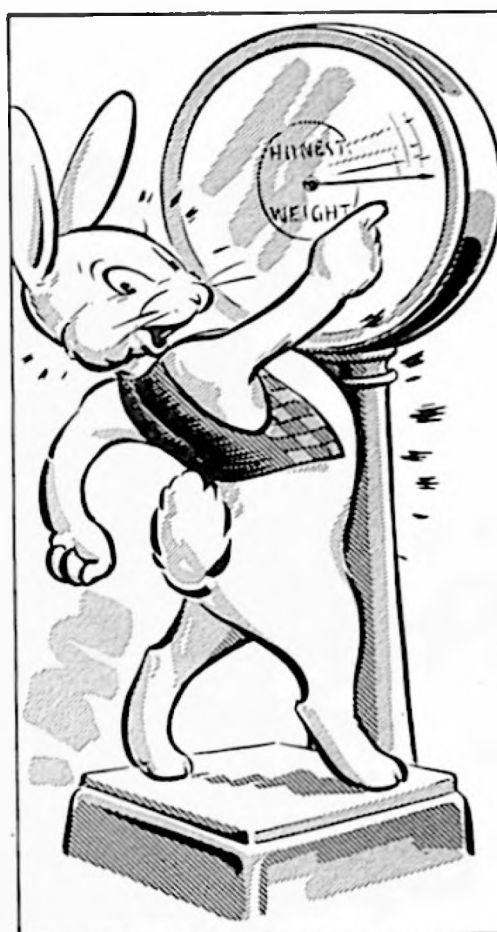
Before the war, when the textile mills were importing the biggest per cent of the Angora wool used in the United States, they were paying much more for French Angora wool than they were for English or American. This was not because of the French type of rabbit, but because of the way the French people harvested their wool. Practically all of the wool in France was plucked from the rabbit rather than sheared as we do it today in America. The type of the rabbit had practically nothing to do with the wool they wanted for spinning.

Then came Hitler and his gang of devils (apologies to Pluto) and cut off the French wool, and then the English wool. The textile mills had to use American and Japanese wool. Then on last December 7 the cock-eyed Japs pulled a fast one and their wool was shut out, leaving only the American wool for the mills. There is nothing wrong with the American wool, but the French wool was preferred, not because it came off of French rabbits, but because it was plucked. Now American mills want plucked wool again.

Here's why. When we shear our rabbits here, one end of the wool, the sheared end, has a square, blunt end. The other end tapers out to a point. Plucked wool does not have the blunt end but has a natural finish at each end of each fiber. That kind of wool is easier to spin, and works into a better grade of yarn. Anyone who does handspinning can tell you the same thing. Each plucked fiber lays in with the rest of the strand of the yarn better, and there are no blunt ends sticking out. This is a lot more pronounced under a microscope. Of course, we don't expect the people who wear Angora garments to inspect the yarn under a microscope. In fact, they don't have to. Anyone can see the difference in the yarns spun from sheared wool and that spun from plucked wool. That is why the mills want plucked wool.

Here is why we should try to give it to them. In the first place, they will pay more for plucked wool. It is possible to increase the income from your herd just by plucking the wool. In the second place, if France, or the French Angora growers are ever able to eat again and build up their industry to the point where they are able to export wool, they will move right back in on our market and we will be out in the cold again where we were before the war. We can keep our market here if we can supply the wool they want, both in quality and quantity, in our own mills. Lastly, by plucking the rabbits, the hair cells in their bodies are stimulated to produce more and better wool, a coarser wool that won't mat. This has been demonstrated on several rabbits of members of the California Angora Wool Growers, Inc., and it definitely shows where the plucked wool had grown out over the sheared wool. Then, too, by plucking, you get all, or nearly all No. 1 wool. The feet and head must be trimmed off at times, but the larger percentage of the wool is No. 1. Mats can be eliminated entirely, and the No. 3 will nearly all disappear. Better grades mean more dollars to the growers.

We have seen why plucked wool is more desirable and why we should pluck it. Now, how is it done? Simple! Put the rabbit on a stand the same as you would to shear it, but instead of shearing, just pull out the wool that comes out readily. It will not all come out the first plucking. You will get about 85 per cent of it, but you do it again in 60 days, so you really get more wool per rabbit than you did by shearing. There is really nothing to it. With a little practice one can pluck a rabbit as fast as it can be sheared. You also eliminate the expense of the shears, and the time and the trouble of keeping them sharp. The rabbit doesn't mind plucking any more than the shearing, for only the loose wool comes out.

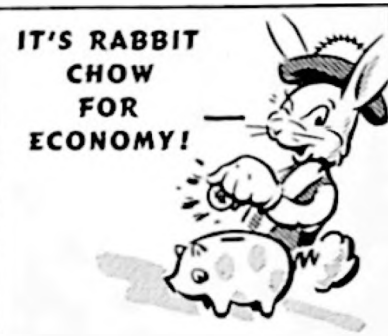


IT'S RABBIT CHOW for RAPID GROWTH!

Proud of his gain—and who wouldn't be! This fellow is quick to give Rabbit Chow plenty of credit for putting on the pounds. Full of those ingredients that bring 'em up to market weight in a hurry, Rabbit Chow is a feed they scamper for!



A New Zealand doe from the Purina Rabbitry kindled 59 young in 6 litters—and weaned 48! That's what we mean when we say that Rabbit Chow conditions the doe to kindle big, husky young ones.



Ol' Penny-Wise says it's economical to feed. Saves time and labor, too—just fill up the crocks, and the job is done. Simple as that! And when results are being compared, those folks who feed Rabbit Chow can talk mighty proud!



PRODUCE DOMESTIC RABBIT MEAT! ... Our Industry's Drafted, Too!

With beef and pork and mutton strained to the limit to feed folks here and abroad, why not let people in your community know about Domestic Rabbit Meat? For information on how to advertise and sell rabbit meat—plus free sales material—write to

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America's Largest Selling Feed for Rabbits!



SHIP YOUR RABBIT SKINS TO John Furrer & Company

We are serving thousands of rabbit breeders every year by giving them best grading and giving them highest market prices for their skins. Guarantee yourself success by shipping us all your rabbit skins. Also Fur Tanning Service.

JOHN FURRER & CO.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

We Buy Domestic Rabbit Skins Only

Send for our price list.

We receive letters asking about the numbers of organizations. Why there are so many and how do they differ?

They are organized for a specific purpose and each has its advantage. Their functions overlap to some degree but each meets a different need and none could be left out without a loss to the rabbit breeder and the rabbit industry.

The American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association, Inc., is the parent organization so I will begin with it. The A. R. & C. B. A. is interested in all breeds of rabbits, favoring no one particular breed over another breed but doing all they can to help all the breeds. They issue the charters under which all other chartered clubs are organized and under which practically all shows are held. They were organized in 1916. They state their objectives as follows:

No. 1: To conduct and to maintain a registration and recording system for rabbits and other fur-bearing animals and to maintain herd books and stud books from said records.

No. 2: To afford membership to persons interested in breeding and marketing rabbits and other fur-bearing animals and the products thereof; to promote and conduct public and private exhibitions thereof; to provide judging systems therefor and to license its official judges and registrars and to make and revise official

standards of perfection for rabbits and other fur-bearing animals.

No. 3: To organize and assist in the organization of local, county and state associations for a similar purpose, and to include such associations as affiliated members; to encourage and assist in the organization of specialty breeders' clubs of rabbits and other fur-bearing animals and to include such associations as affiliated members.

No. 4: To maintain information bureaus and experimental stations for the betterment of the rabbit and fur-bearing animal industry; to furnish at cost bulletins, guide-books, booklets, posters, placards, supplies and textbooks to its members and to the public.

No. 5: To investigate markets for products of rabbits and other fur-bearing animals, and to assist in marketing said products without profit to this association, to assist in securing legislation and publicity beneficial to said industries.

No. 6: To hold annual conventions of its members and meetings of its members and board of directors inside and outside of the state of Illinois for corporate purposes.

Let Us Take the First Paragraph

Why So Many Clubs?

By C. W. ORR, Palmer Lake, Colo.

Why do we need a registration and recording system? This is a system used by all breeders of all types of fine animals for the purpose of keeping the stock up to certain high standards and keep outcross breeds and undesirable features that might come in. In the case of the Angora rabbit it assures you the animal has been before a licensed judge who has examined it carefully to see that it is free from all disqualifications. The rabbit must have its lineage for three generations recorded or it must be entered at an official convention show of the A. R. & C. B. A. and passed on favorably by a committee of three licensed judges before it can be registered. Having its lineage for three generations will not cause it to register unless it is able to pass the judges inspection. The parents do not have to be registered in order to register a rabbit.

The Second Paragraph

This paragraph has two important objectives.

First: To promote and conduct public and private exhibitions. Without the annual show held by the A. R. & C. B. A. and the many local shows held under the rules of the A. R. & C. B. A. there would be little advertising of the different types of rabbits. Thousands of people attend these shows every year.

Second: To make and revise official standards of perfection for rabbits. After having judged and handled thousands of rabbits of a breed the judges are in a better position to determine what is a perfect specimen of that type of rabbit than the average individual growers. However the judges do call on the growers to express themselves regarding any change they think should be made in the standards and these suggestions are taken into consideration. The standards can be changed every five years. They were last changed in 1938 when the A. R. & C. B. A. convention was held in Columbus, Ohio. At this time three different Angora associations were consulted and given a voice in the standards and the standards were made up

from their opinions. If you are not satisfied with the standards on Angoras you can write to your Angora specialty club or to the A. R. & C. B. A. and express your ideas of what you think would be better. The majority of opinion will of course prevail. We believe a reasonably coarse wool is preferred by the buyer and that this will need to be brought to the attention of the committee on standards next year.

The Third Paragraph

This paragraph deals with specialty clubs and local clubs which I will take up later under those headings.

The Fourth Paragraph

To maintain information bureaus.

We have found the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association a very reliable source of information on many subjects and in two separate instances gained information that saved several of our members considerable money and from becoming involved with some very unreliable associates whose records were new to us in this part of the country but well known to the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association. They furnish a guide book which I would advise every beginner in rabbits to have for reference.

The Fifth Paragraph

To investigate markets, secure legislation and publicity.

If they had the proper support from the rabbit industry the A. R. & C. B. A. could function to the great good of all. What can any organization do without support and without funds. We get out of an organization what we put into it and so if we are not getting out of the American what we want we know how to remedy it. Become a member, pay in your \$2 to help support it—give it the benefit of some good suggestions on how the rabbit industry could be benefited, but if they do not do just as you think they should remember the majority rule. Don't get peeved and withdraw your support. We may be badly in need of some legislation before the period of readjustment is over but if we are not organized and are all at cross purposes over seeming differences which could be adjusted we will not be ready. In unity there is strength.

RABBITS

Q Breeding Stock:

We are in a position to furnish any quantities desired . . . Seniors, Juniors . . . Does or Bucks. All breeding stock selected by us for shipment is first qualified and approved by an expert rabbit man . . . for abundant health . . . for necessary maximum production characteristics . . . for favorable ancestry. We use light weight crates and guarantee safe delivery. Any dead or crippled animal replaced immediately . . . free of charge. We have selective privileges with virtually all of the best rabbit raisers on the Pacific Coast. Write or wire us your individual specifications . . . full and complete information and definite price quotations will be sent you by return mail.

Q Laboratory Animals:

Guaranteed strong, healthy rabbits . . . any age or weight desired . . . Virgin Does . . . Bucks. Deliveries made direct to laboratories in any section of the U. S. A. . . or to agents who are supplying this particular trade. Write or wire for special large lot quotations. State your specifications in detail.

NATIONAL FUR DYEING CO

447 South Hewitt Street

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Ph. MUtual 5729



A French Doe Half Sheared

The Sixth Paragraph

To hold annual conventions.

These annual conventions are held from east to west in an attempt to give all the growers a chance to attend at some time. Anyone who has attended one of these conventions certainly hates to miss the next one.

The A. R. & C. B. A. is built on a firm foundation. It is 28 years old. An organization does not exist for that many years if it has not met a very definite need. You elect new members of the board of directors every year. Either by your vote or by your fault in not voting you form its policies. Be constructive - support that which is good and help to constructively iron out the parts that are not good. Give your ideas - give your financial support to a bigger and better A. R. & C. B. A.

The Specialty Club

The breeders of each different breed of rabbits band together and organize for the purpose of furthering the interests of that one particular breed of rabbits. These different specialty clubs apply to the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association for a charter under the A. R. & C. B. A.

The object of the Angora Specialty Club chartered under the A. R. & C. B. A., as expressed in the constitution and by-laws shall be to encourage and promote the breeding and advancement of the Angora wool rabbit and to secure the utmost publicity therefore both as an exhibition and utility animal.

To sanction and hold exhibitions either exclusive Angora or in connection with other rabbit, stock or poultry shows and to offer premiums and special ribbons to be awarded members of the organization for specimens exhibited.

To promote the educational features in connection with handling of spinning and weaving of Angora wool. To investigate the markets and recommend reliable sources for wool. This organization is not a wool buying concern but it will do everything possible to work for an established market both for wool and yarn.

Here is where the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative comes in. It was organized primarily to give the breeders an honest, reliable market for all the wool grown, whether in large or small quantities. This has been done quite successfully as the records of the four past years will show. Every pound of wool that was shipped in to the cooperative has been marketed for from 20 per cent to 59 per cent higher prices than were paid before its organization.

The American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative

The object of the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative, as expressed in the articles of incorporation are "The purpose for which this organization is formed are to assist and encourage the business of producing and marketing Angora wool and Angora wool products in a profitable manner for its membership

and to encourage in other activities in connection therewith. To become a bargaining agency for the marketing of Angora rabbit wool and Angora rabbit wool products produced by its members."

The articles of incorporation are too long to print here but the above shows the objective.

The Cooperative is a strictly democratic institution, each member has one vote on all matters pertaining to the Cooperative. They have gone wholeheartedly into the educational end of the Angora industry, teaching the shearing and grading of wool. Very few members but what at some time have received samples of wool with accompanying remarks, showing wherein the grading could be improved and the grower thereby receive a higher price for the wool. These samples and remarks have never been in the spirit of criticism but in the hope of helping the grower. All features pertaining to the raising of Angora rabbits has been taught.

The work of the specialty club and the cooperative dovetail very nicely.

The Local Club

Then there comes the local club, chartered under the Ameri-

can Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association, having their own constitution and by-laws, organized for the betterment of all breeds of rabbits in their particular locality first and the general rabbit industry. These clubs are very beneficial to their members. They promote shows, advertising, educational work, adding to the interest in the industry through their social gathering in meeting places. The old breeders are able to advise and help the beginners. Their friendly competition among their own members stimulates a lively interest in better rabbits, better equipment, greater progress.

The Local Angora Club

The Angora breeder belongs to the local rabbit club but the Angora breeder has interests and problems somewhat different from those of the other breeds. His feeding problems are different because he must keep the wool very clean, he has his shearing problems, marketing problems entirely different from those in the local rabbit club so the Angora breeders band together to solve the problems and discuss the interests that concern only the local Angora breeders.

San Diego County Angora Wool Growers

By EMMA OLSON, Secretary, Route 3, Box 220, San Diego, Calif.

The Angora rabbit is little known in this end of the state, it is quite a curiosity but is beginning to come into its own. Here a few growers, scattered over a large area, wishing to get in closer touch with each other, we decided last year to get together and form an Angora Club, which proved somewhat of a problem since some of our people were without transportation and we never have been able to get all together at the same meeting but they all manage to get to the meetings at some time and even though we are a few, we found the habit of passing things along has proved both interesting and helpful. We are getting beginners

in the business who are glad to have the benefit of the club association.

Some of us entered our Angoras in the local rabbit show which was held July 5 at Encanto Park and carried away some nice prizes.

This year part of our people have gone into war work at all hours around the club which made it more difficult for us to get together so we have decided to suspend our meetings for the duration of the war with the exception of annual meetings and have decided to visit each other every month with monthly circular letter, each adding his addition before passing it on, keeping it go-



Emma M. Olson in Her Citrus Orchard, Shearing an Angora Under an Orange Tree

nig round until all have read it. This is proving very interesting, all look forward to its coming. We have made a strict rule that each party must pass it along within 48 hours in order to enable all to receive it before it gets stale. Anyone who fails to comply with this rule suspends themselves by their failure. So far we have had only one such suspension—hope we will not have any more.

During the past month Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Jones have consented to act as publicity committee for our club, whose duty it is to look after getting the public acquainted with the Angora rabbit and its possibilities. We wish them success—they are wide awake young people and not afraid of hard work.

Some of our people are spinning, weaving and knitting and have some very nice garments. More are planning to do so. As for myself am at present too busy building new hutches for colony of over 300 rabbits.

If there are any new Angora growers in this locality of whom we do not know and who read this article and would like to join our circular letter club please send us your address to Route 3, Box 22, San Diego, Calif.

Also we would like to hear from other Angora clubs about their activities.

Oregon Spinning Mills

Spinners and Manufacturers

Angora Rabbit Wool YARNS AND TEXTILES

Mills and Display Rooms
Route 11, Portland, Ore.

Largest Breeders and Wool Processors on the Pacific Coast

Write for our Free Booklet on

Angora Breeding, Feeding, Shearing, Housing and Care

Including Full Description of Yarns, Garments and Textiles Manufactured from Angora Wool

Show Your Rabbit At
CHATTANOOGA RABBIT BREEDERS ASSN.

11TH ANNUAL SHOW
SEPT. 28-OCT. 3, 1942

J. G. Smith, Judge
R. C. Huggins, Sec'y.
28 Sequoia Drive
CHATTANOOGA TENN.

Angora Specialty Club of The American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative

By C. W. ORR

This isn't my club or your club or anybody's club. It is the Angora breeders club. It is open to all equally. It has the interest of the Angora industry in first place. It is the chartered club of the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association.

Its duty is to promote the breeding of better Angora rabbits. The production of better wool; to protect and promote to the best of its ability the Angora wool industry; to advance through advertising, shows and in every legitimate way, the large growth of the industry.

This can be done in your locality by giving news items to your local paper; also, many of the magazines are soliciting articles on Angoras. The radio stations are open for interviews and talks. If your radio station manager is not interested invite him to go with you to your rabbitry, show him some of those fellows that are too beautiful for anyone to resist and very soon he will be buying breeding stock from you and only too glad to give you all the time you want to talk about Angora rabbits. If he does not come to you then you go to him.

The A. R. & C. B. A. annual convention show is off this year

because of the war and everyone being absorbed in war production program, the lack of transportation, etc. However, there will be many fine shows held in many different parts of the country which you can help by showing your Angoras, both in advertising the Angora as well as other rabbits.

The Angora Specialty Club will give a purple ribbon for the best of breed and the best opposite sex in both English and French Angoras in all shows under the A. R. & C. B. A., provided there are not less than four exhibitors and not less than ten Angoras of either French or English strain.

Angora wool is definitely a part of the defense program. There is not enough of it grown to last the government one day if they specified it in the places where they would like to specify it. It is eight times warmer than lamb's wool and where light, warm clothing is needed would be the very best thing that could be used but because there is only a hat full of it, in comparison to the need, something less satisfactory, but obtainable, must be used.

The Angora Specialty Club is built of Angora breeders for Angora breeders. We want to help in

every way we possibly can but we want every individual Angora breeder to shoulder his part of the responsibility and to do his part in advertising in his immediate community, his state, the United States.

If you cannot get the editor of your local newspaper to come cut and look at the rabbits, take one down and show it to him. Show him some garments that have been made out of the wool. If he isn't ready by this time to come and see you take the old spinning wheel down and spin some yarn for him - this usually brings them to time.

Show your rabbits in the local fair, in the county fairs, in the state fairs. Haven't you heard one person after another say in the show room "This is the first time I ever saw one of these—I thought Angora wool came from a goat." Doesn't that make you mad? Yet, if you did not take any rabbits where they could see them how are they going to know anything about them? Let's keep it coming at them from every possible angle, until there is not one single person in the United States who can read who has not read about Angoras or if he cannot read he can at least see and we will put them where he can see them.

If there is a man who has a building he would like to rent get him to let you put on a display of a doe and litter, or two or three beautiful adult rabbits

in the window. This will call attention to the display qualities of his location and building—will do him a favor and will help all the people who go by or come in to know that Angora wool does not come from a goat. Sit in the window and shear a few rabbits and explain what is done with the wool, the price it sells for and if you don't make some breeder sales I will be very much surprised. Have some cards printed to place in the window so they can read the value of the wool, cost of feed, what they eat, and etc. If you can spin wool put on a spinning demonstration. Get a phonograph with the "Old Spinning Wheel in the Parlor" and turn it on.

There are 1,000 ways of getting publicity that none of us have given any attention. We are too busy doing something else to take our Angora rabbits seriously.

We had expected to hold our meeting of the Angora Specialty Club at the A. R. & C. B. A. national convention but as this has been called off we will have to decide on some other plan and by mail and through the columns of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, will take it up with the members "The secret of success is to:

Keep your back to the wall,
Your ear to the ground,
Your shoulder to the wheel,
Your nose to the grindstone, and
Both feet on the ground."

THE SPECIALTY CLUB

of the

American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative

THE CHARTERED CLUB OF THE A. R. & C. B. A.

Object:

Advancement of the Angora rabbit industry in every phase.
Assistance to the Angora rabbit breeder everywhere.
To promote the breeding of better Angora rabbits by giving ribbons and Special Prizes to winners.

Possibilities:

A virgin field with endless possibilities to develop; through advertising of Breeding Stock, Wool, Yarns, Garments of Wool, Garments of Skins.

Methods of Advertising

Exhibitions of breeding stock, wool, yarns, garments, skins at National, State, County, Local Shows.

Articles in magazines, farm papers, local papers, picture magazines, radio programs, movie picture news reels.

Demonstrations in Clubs, Schools, Churches, Societies, etc.

Window display of rabbits, wool, spinning, weaving, garments.

All Working Together Let's Make It The Biggest and Best Specialty Club in the Rabbit Industry Again Salute the Angora Rabbit Industry

Angoras In Georgia

By E. CHAMBERS, Macon, Georgia

Many of the people who come to our Angora farm marvel that Angoras can be raised so successfully in the deep south. After having gone through an exceedingly hot summer, I am convinced and have convinced a few skeptics that Angoras can be successfully raised right in Georgia as well as anywhere else. Angoras originated in a hot country. My rabbits have suffered very little discomfort even when in full wool. I have open air hutches and they are protected by an abundance of shade. This would, of course, be necessary even in the summer months in the north.

The three little rogues shown in the accompanying picture seem to be very happy with the thermometer ranging around 100 degrees in the shade.

I realize they must depend on me for their comfort and health and I am careful to see that they have clean water crocks, clean feed crocks and clean hutches. Their feed for the summer has been one ounce of oats per day with all the alfalfa they would eat. In the winter their feed is increased to 2 ounces of oats per day while the alfalfa is continued all they will eat. Today they are very beautiful, healthy, robust rabbits. What more could you ask in any climate?

I am increasing my rabbitry gradually as I can build the hutches and produce the young to fill them. I am getting \$6 a pound for my wool as soon as I send it to market and I believe Angoras would be hard to beat for a pleasant, profitable business in the south.



The Family Cooperative

By MRS. S. A. ANDERSON

Last year in the Angora Special of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, I told you of the beginning of our family cooperative. The duties and offices of our organization still hold. "Pop" is construction engineer; "Mom" is promotion manager; Jack, feeding foreman; and Bill, the water boy.

Our purpose in raising Angora rabbits, was to find a chore for our two growing boys, that would be educational, that would help keep them out of mischief and at the same time be remunerative enough to assure a college education.

After a year, we are more convinced than ever that the raising of these beautiful little animals is fulfilling its threefold purpose.

We now have 50 top rabbits, 50 hutches and all the paraphernalia that goes with a smooth working unit.

With the sale of breeders and the collection of pelts, (Yes! You guessed it, Mom's ambition is to have an Angora chubby for evening wear), the boys each have bought two \$25 defense bonds. Bill has a small deposit in the bank. He says, just in case he has to write a check.

The family cooperative at present is not entirely out of debt. We still owe Pop for some construction. However, the future looks good and we are optimistic. Wool prices are high and our stock is hardy. We shall endeavor by careful and drastic culling to produce bigger and better rabbits for the Angora industry.

We have made mistakes just as any newcomer would. We have experimented as many of you still do.

Perhaps you would like a few concrete examples.

Last fall we became cramped for hutch space, so we tried the colony system, thinking that was the solution to our ground prob-

lem. However, after months of operation, we did not like it. It was not working out so well except for young does and then not more than three to a pen. There was too much loss of number one wool; also, time in clipping, due to mats and dirty wool.

An Angora rabbit must have room to exercise, a jump board and lots of sunshine in order to produce good fluffy unmatted wool. A combing or brushing, stroking forward and back, when the wool is around an inch long will prevent matting later and promote faster and thicker growth.

Quality and quantity of wool are primarily controlled by heredity, diet and health. These outside factors mentioned above are the accessories that help produce the wool. They also make healthier rabbits.

We experimented on foods; not so much the kinds as the amounts. We were told we were unnecessarily over feeding our rabbits. We could conserve and economize on the daily ration. So we cut down for one clipping period, ten weeks. Each rabbit lost between 6 ounces and 2 pounds. Each rabbit dropped considerably in wool production. At this time we lost our first rabbits; one from pneumonia; one from bloat; and two from wool-block. We were all convinced in the matter of diet. A full feeding tray, day and night produces a healthier rabbit and the excess fat goes into wool. We all reach the saturation point for food, and the rabbit is no exception. A rabbit meagerly fed loses its surplus energy craving and constantly looking for food, biting the wires of his cage, chewing the boards of his pen or chewing wool instead. A contented rabbit like the contented cow that gives more milk, will give more wool. Don't you think?

going to make a success of the Angora business we would have to learn more about them. We took a trip to Palmer Lake and visited Orr's rabbitry. We came home by way of Ogden and visited Atkinson's rabbitry. We learned a lot about Angoras on that trip. If you are having any trouble I would advise you to visit some old and reliable rabbitry. It will save you having to learn a lot by experience—the hard way. We saw Mrs. Orr place a rabbit on a small table before her, brush out the wool with a coarse brush, take a small fine brush and take out a few fine specks that would not come out with the larger brush (at home we had had to take the scissors and cut them out), she took the point of the scissors and separated the wool down the middle of the back and starting at the back of the rabbit began to shear, the wool laid off on to the table in pretty folds. We saw she did not take a great deal of wool in the scissors at one time, that is, not a wide strip, but taking a strip about a half-inch wide sheared rapidly toward the front of the rabbit, one strip after another. She explained she could shear closer to the skin when the wool was not pulled up into the scissors too much, this pulling up into the scissors shortened the length of the wool and made a more uneven wool left on the rabbit. We marveled that the rabbit sat so still and Mrs. Orr explained that she kept the back edge of the scissors against the rabbit, that she does

not lay the scissors flat against the rabbit and therefore avoids nipping them. We found this to be true when we tried it at home later and now our little bunnies sit as quietly and well behaved as did the one Mrs. Orr was shearing.

At Mr. Atkinson's we saw a very splendid type of feeder for does and young. Our young had the habit of getting into the feed bowl and sitting there, preventing others from eating and fouling the food in the bowl. But with the feeder Mr. Atkinson had this was impossible. We learned many other things from Mr. Atkinson and we felt well paid for the trip we had taken.

We were living in a mining camp in eastern Nevada. Our house was on a hill side and we did not have much room to build a rabbitry but we managed somehow to get everything wrong. The hutches were built so that some of the rabbits never got any sunshine and in every other way they seemed to be built all wrong.

By this time we had some experience—enough to know what we wanted to do so we bought a farm in western Nevada and built our hutches and rabbitry the way we wanted them.

We raise our own alfalfa because we can raise much better than we can buy, also raise most of their other feed.

As our rabbits increase we expect to build on and enlarge until before long we will have a wonderful rabbitry — Nevada's first rabbitry.

A Good House for the Bunny To Live In

By HELEN M. ATWOOD

Let's give the bunny a good house to live in and see how wonderfully well he gets along. I mean he can be well housed in any part of the country but the problem of type and amount of protection depends whether he is an Oklahoma bunny or a Colorado one.

Now, speaking from the problem in Colorado, and eight years experience, they need a well built place and good protection from winds and very sudden changes in temperature here. We are very strong advocates for a good, efficient and clean rabbit house. Some folks really believe, just because they can only think of one kind of an old-type hutch, that a rabbit grows denser wool or fur as the case may be, because it is out in a very open pen with the wind and snow blowing in on them. This is a very distorted idea because after all did anyone ever see a wild rabbit sitting out on the prairie in a blizzard? No, that wild rabbit has burrowed far

down in the earth for protection. So the bunny that is penned up must have a well protected pen to be in.

Then also hasn't it been established by scientists as you well know in the case of the chicken it is after all what the chicken is fed that makes the better egg. Well it is the same with the bunny. It is good balanced feed and enough of it that produces the wool. This is of course taking into consideration that good stock has been purchased and not stock that has had a food deficiency bred into them.

So let's all study the problem of housing by the climatic conditions of our own vicinity. Give them a break and they will well repay you. After all it is far more satisfactory to have a high average of production than not.

What is a prettier sight than to walk into a clean rabbitry with those gorgeous Angoras sitting there in all their glory.

Nevada's First Angora Rabbitry

By ORA POPOVICH, Fernley, Nevada

I think we have the only Angora rabbitry in Nevada (if I am wrong would be very glad to hear from any other Nevada breeders). No one who has visited our rabbitry has ever seen an Angora rabbit before.

Two years ago we started in the Angora business on a very small scale. We bought two does and a buck and prepared to learn the business. We had never raised any kind of rabbits before so we found out we really did have things to learn. I thought they were the most beautiful things I had ever seen.

Our first real trouble started when we sheared them. It took three of us hours to shear one. Poor little bunny was completely worn out and so were the three of us. They refused to sit still so our little boy put grain in front of them. They could dart away from us without giving any sign of warning they were thinking of going. They could kick and even after a time when they were nervous and tired began to take nibbles on our clothing and sometimes on us.

Our wool was mostly short those days so we decided if we were

"ARE YOU A ROCKLAND SHIPPER?"

Angoras In Arkansas

By JAMES GOODALL, Eureka Springs, Arkansas



Doe with Litter of 7 Weeks Old

We are in the Angora rabbit business—started less than a year ago, but from our experience so far, we are convinced it can be made a pleasant and profitable business.

We started in by purchasing a trio of the very best registered rabbits we could buy, and have increased our colony with care not to get ahead of our housing facilities, nor to jeopardize the health of our breeding animals. The health of our colony has remained perfect.

We are very much alone in the Angora business in our part of the state. If there are other growers in Arkansas we would like to hear from them. We have seen no one so far who has ever seen or heard of them before. This is a splendid climate for raising Angoras, you can produce

strong, healthy litters as is proved by the picture of A-46, Wallie Simpson, with her first brood of seven strong babies.

We are members of the Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative where we sell all our wool and are extremely well pleased with the prices we have been getting—\$6 a pound for No. 1. We bought our foundation stock registered and we have sheared for every four rabbits sheared one pound of wool at a shearing, a large per cent of which is No. 1. I think I am safe in saying 90 per cent is No. 1.

We look forward each month to receiving our SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE but it will be with very particular interest we are looking forward to the September issue - our issue - the Angora Special.

Angoras--All Types

By FLOYD SWINDELL, Alexandria, Indiana

Some one wrote an article in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE about Angoras in which they stress culling as a big factor in this business. It is my belief he knew what he was talking about. We begin culling the day they are born and continue to cull. With the best stock you can buy without culling you will never make a success.

I find even with good stock 50 per cent goes into the meat pen. I never try to sell poor stock at good prices—they are meat.

I wish Angora raisers had a system or some set of rules or judges to guarantee that the person that bought the stock should get just what he pays for. There are some of the rabbit judges who do know Angoras but there are too many of them who do not. They may be very good on judging meat rabbits but unless a man has raised Angoras or judged thousands of them they are very difficult to judge.

I believe the A. R. & C. B. A. Standards should be changed at the next time for change which I believe is the 1943 annual convention. They were changed in Columbus, Ohio in 1938. Previous to this time the length was the main judging point but after this change the density and texture was stressed rather than the length, now when we make the next change we want to get a coarser wool.

The "fine and silky" texture as spoken of in the standards is probably meant to be fine and silky in comparison to very coarse wool—it would be easy to go to extremes either way. My experience is the market likes coarser wool. I had some wool that measured four-tenths of one-thousandth of an inch. This wool matted before it could get two inches long let alone three inches, required for No. 1. This type of wool mats in shipping and it will mat even after it is spun into yarn and made into a garment.

I wrote to Mr. Orr and asked what he would advise. He told me to get a coarse woolled buck. The result is I have the finest bunch of young with wool coarse enough not to mat and I can shear every ten to twelve weeks without having any mats.

I certainly would advise anyone who is having trouble with mats to get a good coarse woolled buck and introduce the coarser strain of wool into their colony of rabbits.

I think the grading system and registering system should specify the exact grade of wool your rabbit produces—that is whether it is extra fine, fine, coarse or extra coarse.

It might be possible to get the

wool too coarse and then you would want an animal with finer wool when you buy a breeder.

With my older stock which have the fine wool I am sending in only 50 per cent No. 1, however I clip legs, top of feet and tail.

I want to be true to the best type of Angora rabbit we can produce in this country as I see it. I have been in the business quite a few years yet I know I have a lot to learn.

I have had orders from people asking for certain types or strains of Angoras. Instead of just sending them anything I send them what they order.

Honesty is the best policy even though it is the longest way around.

My Impression of the Annual Cooperative Meeting

By MR. AND MRS. BORT L. PAUL, Logan, Utah

To the folks and friends at Palmer Lake, Colo., who were so kind to us while we were there attending the annual meeting of the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative we take this opportunity to express our heart-felt thanks and to pledge our support to a bigger and better Cooperative.

After attending such a meeting and get-together of so many fine and enthusiastic Angora rabbit growers even a rank outsider would come away with a spirit of cooperativeness. One could not help feel that HE was a vital part of a growing and wide-awake industry.

Everywhere we turned we saw the same resolve to raise more and better Angoras - to provide more and better wool.

A group here discussing with B. F. Butler the problems of Angora raising "deep in the heart of Texas."

An earnest bunch of fellows over in that corner talking about raising Angoras in New Mexico. Yes, from Indiana, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, New all came for the same purpose—Mexico, Missouri, Minnesota, they to find out more about that wooly, good natured, lovable little animal the Angora rabbits.

The meeting itself was an inspiring and educational affair and was handled very efficiently by the committee in charge.

Then came the things that are

closest to a man's heart—eats—and how those good women of Colorado can find their way into a man's heart was clearly demonstrated by the mounds of good food everyone thoroughly enjoyed. We say hats off to you ladies for a very wonderful job.

We would not do justice to this article if we did not say something about that live wire bunch of fellows in Denver and Colorado Springs. They not only know their Angoras - they have them. Anyone's problem becomes their individual problem until it is completely solved. What we need in any organized effort is just what this fine group of men and women have. If more Angora raisers throughout the country would band together like these people and meet every one in a while and partake of this wholesome friendship the seemingly big problems that you and I have would just melt away.

We'd like to live near you fellows but we know such enthusiasm is bound to spread and others of us in the very near future enjoy the same privileges.

Now as we wind our way up through the wonderful Rocky Mountains over rivers, through tunnels, on our way back to Utah, we catch ourselves looking back for a glimpse of real Angora spirit and resolutely looking ahead to a day when we can repay some of you good people for your hospitality.

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My New Hobby--Angora Rabbits

By REV. H. M. SIPPEL, Adel, Iowa

The war, with its new demands upon civilian life made it necessary for me to discontinue my activities in the hobby I had followed for several years. I wanted a new one. I think everyone should have a hobby as different from his regular duties as possible.

I demand certain things from my hobbies. First, they must pay their own way. I am not financially able to invest money in collections which make no return. Second, they must serve some useful purpose. Especially should hobbies be of such nature today when all our efforts are turned to the production of that which can be used. In the last place, my hobbies must be unique or different from others in my community. I want to be the first to take up some interesting pursuit in my neighborhood, become somewhat proficient, and then interest others in it.

After considerable thought I could find no hobby which would fill my requirements as well as the raising of Angora rabbits. They ought to more than pay their own way. They produce both food and clothing for man and no one in my community raises them, in fact many have never seen them.

Once I made up my mind I wrote for all available literature in regard to the care of rabbits. I subscribed to SMALL STOCK

MAGAZINE and wrote to several breeders in the state of Iowa in regard to breeding stock. I made arrangements to buy what I considered the best animals available near at home, and then I built my first unit of six hutches. After the hutches were ready I got my rabbits, three registered English Angora does and a buck. Two of the does and the buck were in full coat when they arrived. I had just read C. W. Orr's article in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE suggesting more publicity for Angora rabbits on the part of breeders. I invited everyone I saw to look at my rabbits. The editor of our local paper was interested and sent a photographer to take a picture of them with our two children and a playmate. This picture appeared in the paper. As a result many more came to see the rabbits. All expressed admiration for they were beautiful. The Angora rabbit which was practically unknown in my community is now a popular subject for conversation. I hope to interest many in raising them.

Thus I have adopted a new hobby. A year from now I will know much more about it. I intend to read and learn all I can about my beautiful pets. It may be that through experimentation I can add a suggestion now and then to others who are engaged in the same pursuit.

Endocrines On Angoras

By GRACE W. CUNNINGHAM, San Fernando, California

Mr. C. W. Orr,
Palmer Lake, Colorado,
Dear Sir:

In reply to your request for an article on what we are attempting to do with the endocrines on Angoras—as our experiment is in its earliest infancy we have no interesting facts to report. However we will be glad to tell you what we are attempting to do with the endocrines to boost the value of Angoras.

If you are familiar with the vast strides which have been made with the endocrines in humans who are defective—the cretins, the hypo-pituitaries the asexuals, etc., you will appreciate how much more rapidly we will be able to attain results with the rabbit on account of its short period of incubation and its short life cycle. So—we are hoping not only to work out things which may eradicate bloat—the pituitary has a specific action on all involuntary muscles and very definitely on the involuntary muscles of the intestinal tract—and other diseases which sound interesting but which I have not begun to work on yet—but we are hoping to increase the size and also, most important, to increase the rapidity of the growth of the wool.

Dr. Clifford Wright, who has had the clinics of Endocrinology at the Los Angeles County Hospital for years and who is the outstanding Endocrinologist of the west has changed the whole personality of patients with the administration of some one gland extract—so why can't it be done with rabbits?

Miss Pierce, as you undoubtedly know, is a registered nurse and is therefore a very capable assistant. So far she has been working with the dessicated glands while I have been giving all mine in solution by hypo. I feel that there is something in the rabbit's digestive system which destroys the potency of the gland material, which after all is just plain "meat" so I believe we will have to use hypodermic injections if we wish to get the best results.

I have already proven that much can be done with administration of estrogenic substance to does to increase production and to facilitate breeding—also a hypo of testosterone to an old buck who has apparently passed his age of usefulness. Of course this would be too expensive to be practical except when the animals were of unusual value.

Sorry we have not progressed to the point where we can really tell you something. Possibly by another "Angora Special" number we will be able to collaborate on an article. So, if this war doesn't call me before then I will continue my efforts to learn something of value to the Angora industry.

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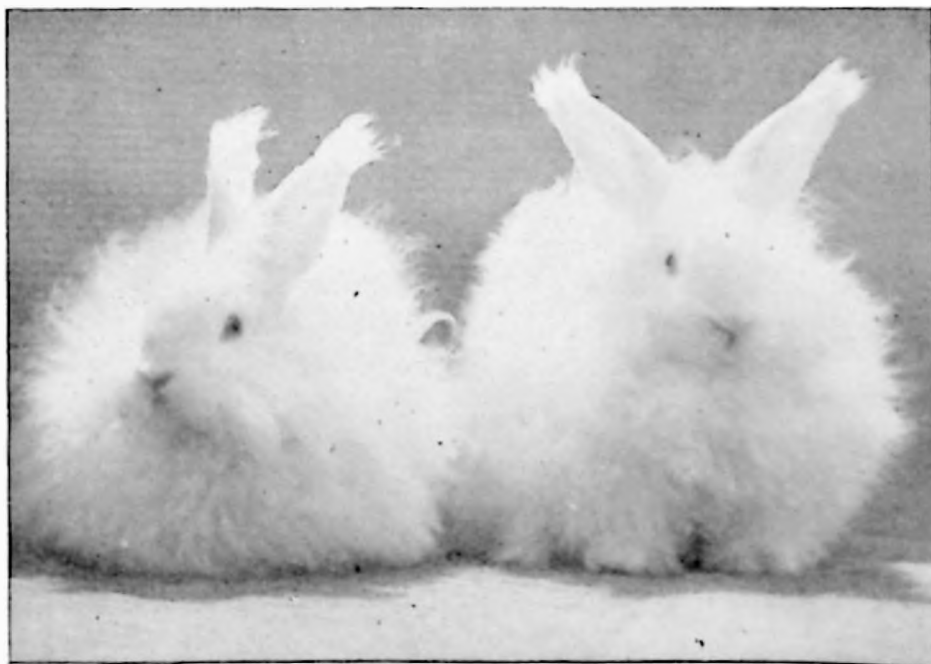
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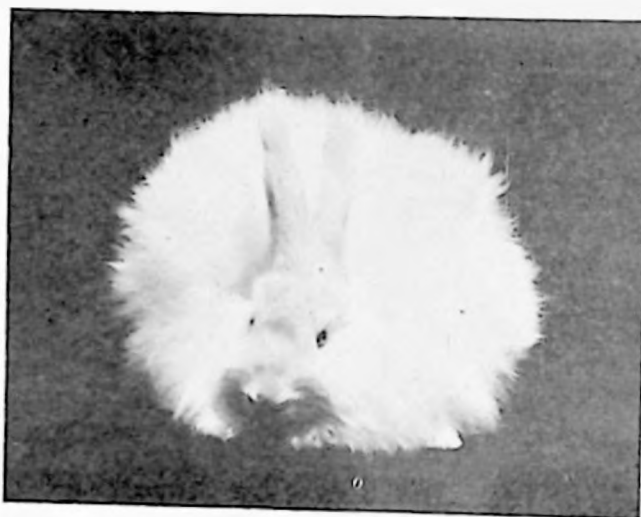
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Problems Solved and Unsolved

By STELLA BRUCE, Colorado Springs, Colorado

I believe most of the problems that we have in the rabbits are due to the close confinement of the rabbit, lack of proper exercising space and lack of green food.

Bloat in rabbits is one of the most difficult and next to impossible problems to remedy, after it exists, but if the rabbit had some exercise on the ground even once a week I believe there would be little bloat. When I had a small rabbitry and more time to give to my rabbits I had none of the difficulties I have experienced since my rabbitry is larger. In those days I had exercise pens and the rabbits were given a day on the ground whether they appeared to need it or not. I gave a teaspoon of epsom salts in the drinking water once a week, a teaspoon to a pint of water. This was no task as I measured out the amount for a gallon in a small cup and then multiplied this by the number of gallons I was using or that my watering can would hold. This was given on Monday morning. Sunday evening after supper I went out and emptied all the bowls of water leaving the rabbits without water over night, then Monday morning I put in the epsom salts and the rabbits were thirsty enough to drink well of the salts water. This kept the rabbits alkalized, prevents indigestion. I have also found a few drops of liquid sulpho to be a very good preventative. Just two or three drops of this in a gallon of water.

Colds: Undue exposure has had a great deal to do with the health of an Angora. They have on a grand warm coat of wool - this is taken off and no extra protection given to the rabbit. This has been done over and over again without apparent serious results—no one can understand why. I certainly would not recommend it as a desirable practice. Later on the rabbit has a bad eye or a cold but we do not trace it back to the cause which was perhaps some time back. He should be given a small box just large enough for him to get into, that his body can be warm; perhaps he will not go into it but if you put him in he usually stays in it. A box about 8 or 9 inches wide, 12 inches high and 12 to 15 inches long. If he does not stay in it he will get up on top of it which affords him some protection from the open floor. As soon as his wool is grown out a little the box can be taken out and given to a newly sheared rabbit. The cold can be treated with Vicks nose drops and the eye with Argarole or mercurochrome or borac acid water but the prevention is better.

Diarrhoea in the young about weaning time is greatly relieved

by this prevention of a drop or two of liquid sulpho in a gallon of water. After the young rabbit or any rabbit is found with diarrhoea we take the water away from them and give them very hard dry white bread; this usually cures them if you find them before the trouble is too far along.

Wry Neck does not always seem to come from the same trouble. It is always safe to put a good mite oil or a drop of carbolic acid in a teaspoon of sweet oil in the ear, also rub the neck with a good liniment, of course shearing the wool off as close as you can first, rubbing and massaging as you would if a person had a stiff neck. It may be they have strained a muscle or again it may be coming from a cold. Give a couple of table spoons of castor oil as it sometimes seems to be started from a stomach disorder and castor oil is good for most ailments.

Wool balls can largely be prevented by keeping the rabbits sheared every 10 to 12 weeks before the wool gets out to the shedding stage where so much of it is licked out by the rabbit as he washes and cleans. Epsom salts in the water, as mentioned in the first paragraph is also very good to prevent this trouble. After the rabbit has it and sits in the corner refusing to eat a mixture of mineral oil, molasses and milk, giving about two tablespoons of mineral oil, one teaspoon of molasses, three tablespoons of milk. Give this every day and give milk or buttermilk as much as the rabbit will take for nourishment. Buttermilk is very good for the intestinal tract. If he can be given a little exercise this too will help.

Wool Chewing: This is a trouble we had heard nothing about until three or four years ago when it began to show up in a rabbit now and then and only on the lower part of the back legs. Now it seems to be a common complaint and in our discussions of it in the cooperative meeting; letters from different ones have been read telling of different remedies tried. E. C. Lynn, from Esbon, Kan., wrote he had rubbed carbolated ointment on and sulphur on top of that and had no more trouble. L. P. Esmoer, of Chester-ton, Ind., wrote he had fed cod liver oil and overcome the trouble. Others claim a diet of all fresh green feeds will cure it, that it is caused by a vitamin A deficiency. Mr. Orr told us at last meeting that some of these wool chewing rabbits are being taken into the Government Experimental Station for observation and as soon as anything definite has been determined the information will be given out to all growers through the columns of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE.

My Experience With Castrated Angora Bucks

By E. N. RAE, 1895 Howell Ave., Lakewood, Colorado

I believe that the ability to grow wool is of first importance with the Angora rabbit. Formerly, I must admit, I took but little stock in the castration of bucks to improve the wool, but considered a poor wool buck as a cull to be used for meat purposes. However, during the last several months I found this plan to be unsound.

Six months ago I castrated six of my very poorest bucks which would not shear over an ounce of wool and that nearly all mats. Today these six castrated bucks are the best woolers of a herd of over 100 rabbits. They now shear 3 ounces of wool in 9 to 10 weeks. Naturally, after seeing the results of this experiment, I castrated all the bucks in the herd, good and bad, except a very few essential for breeding purposes.

It is my contention that if the Angora business does not pay from the wool standpoint it is not a sound business.

All Angora wool raisers know that breeding bucks seem to mat,

when a doe will not, however, with a castrated buck the absence of this tendency to mat is soon noticed.

Concerning the feed problem it seemed to be generally accepted that Angoras should be kept on the lean side rather than the fat side to produce good heavy wool. My experience has found this also to be false as I have tried both ways, and I am now feeding a special Angora high protein all grain pellet in addition to good chopped alfalfa hay with plenty of leaves. At first when trying to get them into good condition I gave them all the pellets they would eat. Even now I keep pellets before them all the time but they do not eat over 2 ounces a day of the pellets. In addition to the increase in wool the bucks grow a pound or two larger but do not seem to need or desire any additional feed. With this method of feeding, the rabbits are in excellent condition with none of those very undesirable mats and webbing of wool.

Springfield Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association

FALL TABLE SHOW

September 27, 1942

A. R. & C. B. A. Show Judge: F. J. Fuller
Rabbit Auction Good Picnic Ground Clark Co. Fair Ground
MRS. HELEN KELTNER, Show Sec'y.
R. F. D. No. 2 SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

LAST CALL

For Black Hawk Rabbit Club Show at Freeport, Illinois
SEPTEMBER 10, 11, 12, 13, 1942

Paul C. Maas, of Waterloo, Iowa, Judge
MRS. E. CHRISTEN, Secretary

411 N. Whistler Ave. Freeport, Illinois

FRENCH ANGORAS

Opportunity To Secure New Blood!

8 to 12 weeks old French Angoras available for immediate delivery. \$10.00 per trio, crated, F. O. B. Smithfield, Utah.

Lynn Erickson

Box 727

Smithfield, Utah

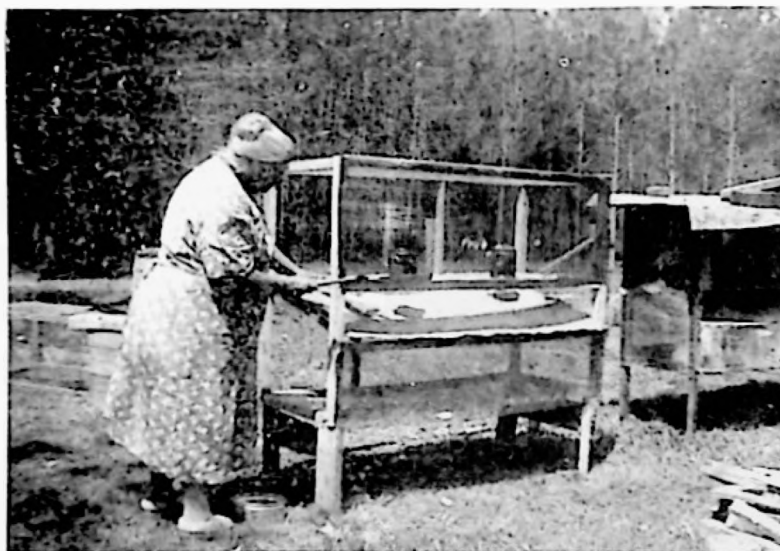
There seems to be considerable astonishment by those who come to see our Angoras that we should think we can raise Angoras in Louisiana. They look at the long wool and think they would get too hot. The truth is they get through the summer remarkably well. They do some panting in the middle of the day, but they are all ready to go again when evening comes, ready for their feed. We give them plenty of cool water and cool water in a gallon jug for them to curl around in the middle of the day. Our rabbitry is built among the trees so we have shade. A dose of Epsom Salts (1 teaspoon to the pint of water) helps to keep the blood cool, keeps the wool from clogging up the digestive tract and the rabbit feeling in better condition.

My partner, Miss Jenkins, and I got rather a bad start for inexperienced breeders. We bought out a very badly unbalanced rabbitry, 20 does and 15 bucks. Some of the males were not potent and these we used for woolers, but we do have some very good bucks which we use for breeders. Some of the females were very bad actors indeed, scattered their babies hither and yon, some ate theirs and about five simply would not have any at all. We found that by not cleaning too close around them or doing any repairs or building around them too close to the time of kindling helped some with those that scattered their young. We put them in a hutch where they were to stay and for the last week or ten days tried to let them alone as much as possible, keeping company away from that part of the rabbitry where we had the bred does. Gave them a nest box about a week ahead of time with plenty of bedding. At times they pull it out and put it in another corner of the hutch and when they do we move the nest box into the corner they have selected and have no further trouble.

With those that ate their young we did not have much success in breaking them of it but when we could happen to be on hand or near the time they were kindled

Angora Rabbits In Louisiana

By LOUIS GROESCHNER, Slidell, Louisiana



Mrs. Groeschner is Her Own Carpenter

we gave them to foster mothers and in that way saved some of the young. Those that simply refused to breed we put out on the ground for exercise and a more normal environment and a general toning up of their condition. We put grain and feed and water out for them as well as the green feed they could get while out. This did a great deal of good and when we saw some of them digging in the ground we realized they were making a nest so we picked them up, put them in hutches and in due time they had their young and took care of them.

When we bought the rabbits there were enough hutches for the number of rabbits but none left over for the babies or increase so when the time came to separate the young from the mothers I had to look around for some one to help me build hutches, there being no man on the place, but finding no one to help me I had to turn carpenter. First I made three condition cages, each cage

took five and so 15 of them were placed. The cage was made open frame, and 6 feet long. On one end 18 inches of it was closed in with boards with a door that let down to the outside to get into this box. On the side that went into the hutch there was a small opening for the rabbits to go in and out. That was all right for those but still they came more and more babies so it was up to me to make another try at carpentry. I had a little more confidence this time and knew a little better how to go about what I had to do. This time I made a hutch 20 feet long and 24 inches wide, 20 inches high, with hardware floor and 1-inch chicken wire. Since that I have built a double decker and I think I am getting pretty good. The pride of all cages is my portable developing pen. It is 10 feet long, 4 feet wide, 18 inches high, wire all around except one end which is boxed in for protection. I move this every morning to new ground and new grass. The young rabbits in this pen certainly grow, and fast.

We do have hot sun and the rabbits do not like the heat but we

have what we call umbrella trees which grow very fast. It pays to plant them because in no time at all you have shade where you want it. The branches form an umbrella and the rain does not come through unless it is very hard or heavy wind. I also take the feed sacks and soak them in boiled linseed oil and use them to make awnings. I tack them to the top of the cage and then drive a couple of stakes about 3 feet from the hutch and nail a cross piece from one stake to the other. I then put a stick in the hem of the awning and toss the awning over the cross bar and I have shade. We have cool breezes, never hot winds and if we shade the rabbits we can be sure they are comfortable. Of course, we do not get as much No. 1 wool in summer as we take it when it is No. 2 in order to keep the rabbit cool. But our No. 2 is so nice and clean and so near to No. 1 that the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative in Palmer Lake often grade our wool up to No. 1.

We have had lots of set-backs but what beginner hasn't? We are learning and it is becoming easier all the time. We mean to stick until we have an Angora rabbitry of 1,500 rabbits in Louisiana. I like this business and at my age I can not be trying one thing and then another, when I put my hand to the plow (or the hammer) there is no looking back. I have to make a go of this and I am glad it happens to be the beautiful and lovable Angora rabbit.

Rabbits for pelts do not seem to do so well here but Angoras have to grow wool much the same as we have to grow hair. Of course I do not refer to bald men, in this statement.

There is no reason why, if one starts right in Angoras in Louisiana, that money cannot be made from them, the same as in other places. I don't mean in gobs but a reasonable profit on your investment as much as in any other part of the country. In another year I expect to show a profit and after that I will have my rabbits and my equipment and will be able to make a nice income from my rabbits.

Sore Eyes--A Successful Remedy

By A. W. FROELICH, Fergus Falls, Minnesota

If you have an Angora occasionally who has running eye or eyes, you might try this treatment, which was suggested to me by friend wife, who is a registered nurse. Get a small bottle of 5 per cent solution of argyrol, the medicine which doctors use in the baby's eyes at birth, and with an eye dropper place a drop in each eye for several successive days. This treatment has cured every case but one that I have had to date. This one was a particularly stubborn case so I asked the druggist to increase the strength

to 10 per cent and a cure was affected in just a couple of days. It is quite possible the previous treatments with the lighter mixture had helped but it took this stronger solution to finish the job.

If you have very much trouble with sore or running eyes among rabbits, as I understand it, there is something lacking in the feed. I have had only occasional cases in my herd and the treatment described has been 100 per cent successful.



Angoras in Louisiana

It Can Be Done If One Has The Ability To Do So

By O. F. AUSTIN, 13005 Addison Street, Van Nuys, California.

Eight years ago I had an accident which left me totally paralyzed from my arm pits down and the doctors said I would never walk again as long as I lived. The future looked pretty dark and I did a lot of worrying about how I was going to make a living and what I could do to get back on my feet again.

A couple of years after the accident I met Roy L. Smith, then retired president of the Angora Wool Growers Association. As a pioneer in the Angora industry here, he had a mighty interesting story to tell about the Angora wool business, and after hearing it I decided to give the business a try. By this time I was able to get about some on crutches, so I purchased some very fine breeding stock and started out in the wool business.

At first it was kind of discouraging with everything going out and nothing coming in. It took a lot of patient labor to build the first few hutches and learn to clip. It was at this first period in the business that my friends attempted to discourage me from continuing with the enterprise. They doubted if there ever would be any profit in the wool business and they also doubted if I could care for the animals properly in my crippled condition. Then the youngsters began coming along in good wool and the returns began to trickle in—of course slowly at first but increasing with every clip until I could see by my own records on feed and housing costs that the business was definitely in the black. I was more determined than ever to make the wool business pay and I built more hutches and continued to breed youngsters.

In the meantime, I was improving so rapidly from the exercise gained in working around the raptury that I discarded my crutches for a cane and shortly after was able to get around without even the cane. The reader can readily understand why I am such a booster for Angoras. A

return to a self-supporting basis and an almost complete recovery from paralysis in a short time—the two things most uppermost in my mind since the day the doctors told me I would be an invalid for life!

My herd increased so rapidly that it was not long before I had more rabbits than the city ordinance allowed to be kept within the city limits so I was able to purchase a ranch out in the San Fernando valley, where my rabbitry is now situated. I keep between 500 to 700 head at all times, and through practice have reduced clipping time to an average of between seven and nine minutes per rabbit and I make that time in spite of the fact that I have only one hand.

You do not need to have a large place to have a large rabbitry. We have 700 in a yard 40 feet by 60 feet, all under two English walnut trees. By having this type of hutch it makes feeding very simple. It takes me working alone just one hour to feed this whole flock and it takes just 35 minutes to water them once a day. Each rabbit consumes 3 ounces of pellets and nothing else but plenty of fresh water.

With the help of my good wife, the present herd amounts to only a spare-time job. Having a lot of extra time on my hands, I have raised 700 chickens this year, own my own incubator and spend my free time between caring for the chickens and keeping my garden in good shape.

My whole reason in thusly writing the story of how I got into the Angora wool business, is to encourage you who read this to start out for yourself and build a business of your own. I am a firm believer in the present and in the future of the Angora Wool Industry, and I will be amply repaid for my efforts in writing this little story if someone, somewhere, who has been dealt a blow by fate, will have read this article and gone and done likewise.



Colony Group on the Austin Ranch

Angoras In Kansas

By C. E. LYNN, Esbon, Kansas

The following letter was written to me in September, 1941 by Mr. Lynn.—C. W. O.

Dear Sir: I am mailing you today wool I sheared from four of my rabbits. I wish you would weigh, grade and comment on as I wish to have a record to show skeptics that doubt we can grow rabbits that shear a pound of wool a year that will bring them \$5 a pound. This wool was grown during 10 weeks of our hottest days of summer, July, August and part of September. I doubt as to whether any other state can grow any more wool or a better quality of wool on a rabbit.

Very truly yours,

C. E. Lynn.

I believe more people would be interested in growing Angora rabbits if the dealers would let them in on their real wool profits. I may be letting the cat out of the bag, but here is my invoice from two pair and their increase. I have shipped \$320.25 worth of wool since October 28, 1940, up to June, 1942. Besides this I have my patronage dividend certificates which will add a considerable sum to this amount.

For a beginner I believe I got started off right. I bought two pair unrelated and have developed two distinct lines. At the end of nine months I had unrelated bucks and does to mate together. I could mate the choice ones. In this way I had a very successful start and have Angora rabbits any one would be proud of. Since then I have added new bucks and have the blood lines clean. Anyone starting this way will find it very interesting and not apt to get off on the wrong foot.

A poor beginning is very discouraging and I believe one should

It can be done if you have the ability to do it!

(Mr. Austin's wool averages 90 per cent of No. 1 wool. If he can take care of a garden, 700 chickens, 700 rabbits and get No. 1 wool 90 per cent then so can you and I if we have the determination to do it. — C. W. Orr.)



Angora Baby One Month Old

never start with only one pair as there is bound to be slips, two chances are better than one and you get into wool production much faster than starting with a pair. I have enough rabbits now so I can cull out the poor ones and keep only the best. With No. 1 wool selling for \$6 I only wish I had several times as many as I have. Yes, we can grow Angoras in Kansas, as fine as grown anywhere and for less money because we have grain in abundance.

Angora rabbit breeding is still a very young industry in the U. S. It is only since the market has been established by the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative that the business of growing wool has become satisfactory, and can insure you a good income all the year around.

It is now up to us growers to develop this Angora rabbit business until there is enough wool in this country to supply the requirements of the mills.

America has taken all kinds of animals, some of them imported from other countries and made them into the finest in the world. There is no reason why we should not do the same with the Angora rabbit. Let us get size without sacrificing density or character of wool. Size is nothing gained if we have a thinly wooled animal and poor character wool of the half breed. What we want now is a rabbit with wool not too fine—not too coarse and definitely not the character of a New Zealand woolie. Yankee ingenuity can do it. So if you have a breeder's delight in your system join the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative and get busy.



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CHICAGO

Angora Wool Production

By DR. W. J. REYNOLDS



Spinning Angora Wool at the Oregon Woolen Mills, Portland, Ore.

With the demand for Angora wool increasing, due to the closing of foreign markets on account of the world war, the opportunities offered for raising Angora rabbits at a profit is better than it has been in many years. Angora breeders in many parts of the country are increasing the size of their herds and in some instances Angora rabbit raising is developing into a pleasant, full time profitable business. Angoras differ from other rabbits in that they grow wool instead of fur, and the wool grows over 2 inches long, even to three inches on the best specimens. It is cut off every three months or so, so you do not have to destroy the animal in order to realize something from it.

You may say, "what is the use of shearing the wool if there is no market for it?" Well, there is a market for it, a big market, and a growing one. There is a market which is increasing naturally, because the public is now learning to value the material and the garments made from it more and more; and, there is the market created by the absence of the wool which before the war was imported from France and England. According to government statistics, some 100,000 pounds were brought in from those two countries in 1938, and this must now be made up from our own resources. It is estimated that American breeders are only producing about 15 per cent of our requirements, and with a tariff to protect them, there is every encouragement to present growers to expand and for prospective growers to cast off hesitancy and timidity, and enter a field in which competition can scarcely be said to exist, and returns are very prompt and sure.

Easy to Raise

The Angora is an easy rabbit to raise and care for. They are fed about two ounces of grain in

the mornings, and a handful of hay and alfalfa in the evenings. A good ration of grain is four parts of rolled oats, one of wheat and one of green pellets, well mixed. It is desirable to chop the hay given in the evening, and damp it a little with water before serving. Of course, a supply of water should be available at all times. The cost of feeding a rabbit for a year is estimated at \$1 and in situations where hay and grain can be purchased at first hand, this cost may be reduced.

The life of the Angora averages around 8 years, and it is productive of wool for that period. It does not have to be fed heavily as a meat rabbit, and so escapes many ailments and hazards of life. It is the product of a cold climate, and with its heavy coat of one of the warmest materials known, can resist considerable cold.

Housing and Care

The housing of rabbits deserves some thought, because if they are to be comfortable, they are certain to be more contented, and healthier. It is desirable to have one to a hutch, but often growers have two. A hutch for one should be not less than 20 inches by 36, and 18 inches high. They may be built of 1x6-inch boards, planed smooth on the side of the rabbits. If they are left rough, much wool will be caught on the roughness and pulled off. In a large rabbitry it is more economical to build hutches three or four high.

If they are four tiers high, the roof of the top should be 6 feet above the ground which is as high as most people can reach. The hutches will also be continuous, and the wall between can be built of vertical boards, and for the rear wall the boards should be laid horizontally. The floors may be of wood or wire. If wire is used, it should be of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh, and another floor of wood about 2 inches below, onto which the

droppings will fall through the wire, and a gap left in the rear wall, corresponding to the two inches, for cleaning-out purposes. If wooden floors are used, they should be of tongue and grooved floor boards, laid tight so that no filth can drain through onto the rabbit in the hutch below. A slot should be left in the rear wall, about an inch deep, through which to expel droppings.

The floor should have a drop of an inch to the foot towards the rear wall to insure drainage and facilitate cleaning. At the front, a 6-inch board should be nailed vertically to the boards separating the hutches, and the rest of the space is filled by a door. The door should be of one-inch mesh, galvanized wire netting stretched on a casing made of one by two strips. A hole may be cut in the side boards, through which the drinking trough projects a little, permitting it to be filled with water without opening the door. The door should be made to fasten with a simple catch or hook.

The construction of the hutches is influenced to a great extent by the climate of the district. If it is cold, or exposed to cold winds, the hutches ought to be built tight, and provision made to close the openings in the rear wall to prevent drafts affecting the inmates. In the cold of winter, a good plan is to hang a burlap curtain in front of the doors for protection. In a hot climate, the roof should be made to project 18 inches at the front to keep off the sun. Authorities recommend that the hutches should be given a southern aspect. A little sunshine is good for the animals, but they should not be permitted to bear the hot sun. In a hot climate, the temperature may be kept down by hosing the outside of the hutches, and by hanging a burlap curtain from the front of the over-hanging roof, and it should be kept wet. The roof should be water-tight. Rabbits should not be allowed to get wet. It is a good thing to have the hutches in the shade of trees, if possible.

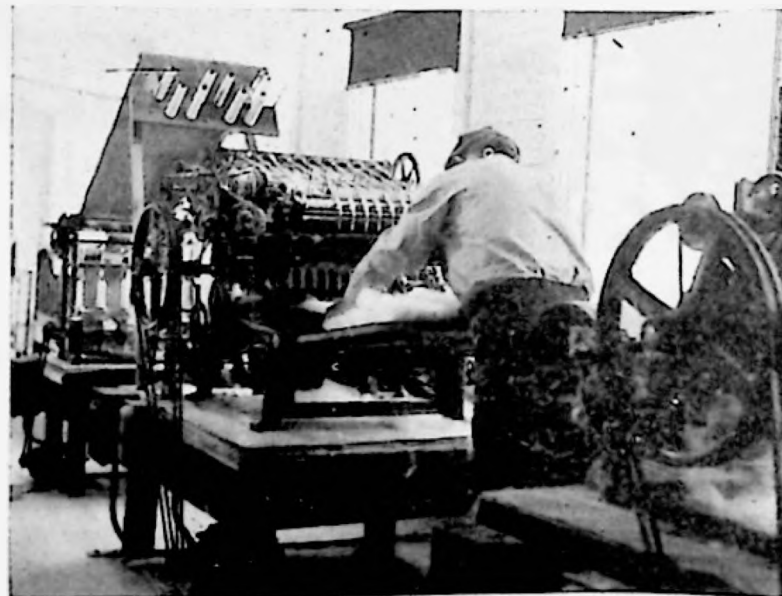
Breeding Angoras

The Angora, in common with other breeds of rabbits, is prolific in producing young, and when a start has been made towards a rabbitry by purchasing a few, a rapid increase will follow in a comparatively short time, particularly as they are not killed off for meat. A doe is mature enough to be bred at 8 months old, and may be bred every three months, with an average of five to a litter. Not more than six should be allowed to a litter; if more are born, the excess should be eliminated, as the doe cannot feed properly more than six.

Some consideration should be given to conditions, such as the weather when thinking of breeding. In very hot weather a doe may be given one to three weeks more after weaning before again breeding. At the same time, too long an interval may result in failure to breed. The doe should be taken to the buck's hutch, and not the buck to the doe's hutch, because she is likely to fight intruders. If the doe is in heat, she will take the buck in a few minutes. If the doe will not take the buck, it is best to remove her, and try again in two or three days. Four days after service, place the doe with the buck again, and if she growls and fights him, it may be concluded that she will carry young. Before breeding, shear the wool from the back of the doe, but not under the body, as she will pull that wool off to line her nest.

The period from breeding to birth of the young is about one month. It may be a few days less or more. The doe then should have a larger hutch than ordinarily, and a box—an apple box with a hole in one end is good—should be placed inside. She will line this with her wool and use it as a nest for her young. When kindling, see that she is not disturbed or excited. Do not allow strangers or dogs near. It is not unusual for a doe to kill all her young if made apprehensive of danger.

A doe with young should not be



A Corner of the Spinning Room, Balling Machine at Right, Oregon Woolen Mills

restricted in her feeding. She should be fed all she can eat, and kept well supplied with clean water. It is even advisable to allow her some milk and water when nursing. The young may be weaned at from 6 to 8 weeks old.

Shearing and Care of Wool

When a young rabbit gets to be six weeks old, it is ready for its first shearing. The wool obtained is called "baby wool" and has a value, but takes a low grade. After the first shearing, it is sheared every 10 or 12 weeks along with the mature ones. It is desirable to shear when the wool is at its longest, but if left too long, another growth will have started, and there will be short wool with the long, somewhat depreciating the grade.

The shearing equipment requires a table about a foot square at such a height that the operator does not have to stoop; a brush and comb; a pair of barber's shears and a hone to sharpen them on. The rabbit is placed on the table, and the wool is brushed and combed from the back down the sides. Any dirt that has lodged in the wool should be taken out. The cutting starts from the tail along the back and follows down the sides. Care should be taken not to cut the tail. The wool from the back is the longest, and should grade No. 1. It is placed in a carton or box by itself. The shorter wool from the underside of the rabbit will take a lower grade, and should be placed in another container. When shearing under the body, care should be taken not to cut the teats. Any matted or tangled wool should be placed by itself, as it takes much the lower grades. The tufts or tassels, of wool in the ears are considered an ornament, and are never cut. With practice, a rabbit can be sheared in 15 minutes or less. If the wool is not to be disposed of immediately, it must be kept in a container which is moth-proof.

Grading of Wool

To determine the grades of Angora rabbit wool is a little difficult for a novice. Most graders have their own personal ideas on what comes within a certain grade. The American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative has established the following schedule of grades:

Grade No. 1—2¼ inches or more.
Grade No. 2—1½ to 2 inches.
Grade No. 3—1 to 1½ inches.
Baby wool and combings of the proper length, and slightly webbed.

Grade No. 4—A-1 wool under ¾-inch and slightly webbed. Also matts.

Grade No. 5—Soiled wool.

The best time to grade is when the wool is being sheared. There should be a receptacle for each grade, and as the wool is cut away, it is placed in proper container according to the grade it will take. The way to insure good grades, is to keep the animal in good condition, and it must be kept clean. Keep the hutch clean and free from litter. Take the rabbits out once in a while between shearings, and use the

brush and comb on them so as to open up any matts which may be forming, and take out any dirt. Do not, however, wash any wool after shearing. Try and place the wool in the container layer by layer as it is cut from the rabbit. This is called "being in locks," and is good for a little better price than when jumbled together.

Packing and Shipping

When making ready for shipment to a buyer, the best method is to place it in paper bags according to grade. The paper bags may be placed in a sack, or a sugar bag, or a carton. The carton or box gives the best protection from crushing, but adds to the weight and consequently the cost of transportation. The sack or sugar bag is adequate, but the wool is first packed in a paper bag, because it would adhere to the sack if placed directly in it, and quite a lot would be lost. The wool should be packed tightly, but not too tightly. If a pound of wool fills a 25-pound sugar bag, it is tight enough. If your wool must be held for a time, it is advisable to put a few moth balls in a bag, and then place in the wool. To secure immunity from moths, the best thing to do is to get it to market as soon as possible after shearing.

Side Lines and By-Products

The Angora rabbit industry offers a few side lines and by-products. One is perhaps the pleasure that is derived from association with the little animals and their beautiful appearance. Another is their value as a food. The Angora is of such value as a wooler that its value as a food is apt to be overlooked, but the fact is, the meat of the Angora is more delicious than that of the usual meat rabbit, and is particularly adaptable for invalids and convalescents. It is higher in protein and is 82 per cent nutriment, as against chicken 50 per cent, mutton 55 per cent, and pork 75 per cent.

It may seem rather heartless to kill off one's pets, but they need not be allowed to die of old age, and there are always some which do not make good woolers, and it

is desirable, even advisable, to eliminate such animals.

A by-product of a rabbitry is the manure. Its value as a fertilizer is greater than that of many other natural fertilizers, since it is richer in potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid, than are cow, horse, sheep, hog and hen manures. Two hundred mature rabbits will yield a ton of manure a month, of a value of about \$10.00. This is a factor not to be despised.

Comparison of Manures

	Potash	Nitrogen	Ph. Acid
Rabbit (fresh) ..	1.85	2.60	2.50
Cow (fresh)45	.50	.30
Horse (fresh) ..	.50	.60	.25
Sheep (fresh) ..	.60	1.00	.35
Hog (fresh)30	1.00	.40
Hen dung (fresh) .85	1.75	1.25	

The Finished Product

In a visit to the Oregon Woolen Mills we see the wool put through a picker which opens it and transforms it into a beautiful, fluffy, foamy mass ready to be carded. The carded wool is then spun into yarn, and after going through the spinning frame, comes out in a single ply on cones, which go to the twister. This takes the strands and twists them into two, three or four ply yarn.

It is now approaching a marketable article, and it only remains to put it into such form that it can be conveniently handled and stored. So, from the twister it goes to the skeiner and is put up into two-ounce skeins, and if it is to be used "white," it is bleached. But, if a color is required, it can be dyed in one of some 15 different shades—the brightest of colors or the most delicate of pastels. After dyeing, it is worked by the fluffing machine, which brings up the nap, and produces the fuzzy appearance which is one of the attractions of Angora wool. It then goes on the coner, and is again wound into cones, which afterward go to the baller and is put up in the half-ounce balls with which everyone is familiar.

You may be thinking that we have said all that can be said about this delicate lovely material which is shorn from the Angora rabbit. Instead, we are coming to

the most vital ramification of the industry. Dr. Reynolds, who is the mainspring of this concern, which is decidedly unique, and which he believes is the only one in the country, has made arrangements to have the yarn made up into garments and articles for house.

He has a corps of knitters, who knit by hand, and have produced a number of articles which are on display in the show room. Here are to be seen an infant's set of jacket and cap, in pink and white; a small girl's suit of skirt and blouse in pink; and a small boy's suit set of salmon colored pants and blouse.

There are also articles for the grown-ups. A lady's bed jacket in white; formal shoulder wrap in either basket weave or in cable weave; a man's sleeveless sweater in white; ladies' full sleeve, and half sleeve sweaters in light blue; scarfs in white and red; men's ski socks in brown; a lady's shoulder shawl in white, hand crocheted; and a baby's crib cover, also hand crocheted.

Then there is a lady's ski set consisting of seven pieces—cap, scarf, round neck piece or flat neck piece, gloves or mittens. These are in white, with bands of green and red and yellow. The head pieces are close fitting, with long strings to tie under the chin. The neck pieces are made to tuck under the sweater, and may be tied in front or behind. In ski-ing, they are usually tied behind, so as to prevent the snow from flying down the neck. The set amid the surroundings of a ski-ing tournament, is calculated to enhance the attractions of its wearer. Angora wool wearing apparel is the best for winter sports, because it is so warm and yet so light.

The women who knit these articles are experts in their particular lines. Some confine themselves to sweaters, others to children's wear, and others to little coats and caps for babies. It must be stated that the garments knitted by hand and made from so exclusive a material as Angora wool, are too high priced for many people, but they are available to those who can afford them. What can be more desirable to persons with taste and discrimination than such articles made from a product that is so eminently rich looking, so light and adaptable to the wearer's personality, conferring distinction on whoever assumes it?



Dr. W. J. Reynolds, Oregon Woolen Mills, Portland, Ore., with the veteran show winner, "Chic."

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FREE CATALOG



This is the story of the importation of five French Angora rabbits from France, in late October of 1936.

Logan, Utah is the county seat, and trading center of the beautiful and prosperous Cache Valley, in the extreme northern part of the state of Utah. While farming and other agricultural pursuits, such as dairying, general stock raising, are the principal pursuits of the people of Cache Valley, Logan boasts several knitting mills, engaged in the manufacture of all types of woolen wearing apparel for men, women and children. This knitting industry employs several hundred people, and was established many years ago.

The enterprising manager of one of these knitting mills, Otto Mehr, of Logan, in traveling about the country, became interested in the possibilities of manufacturing Angora wool garments. He found, upon investigation, that Angora wool, as commonly produced in the United States, was too fine to be spun and woven on the machines already installed in his factory. Mr. Mehr discovered, however, that the wool of the French Angora rabbits, was considerably coarser than that of the English Angora, and could be spun and woven in his factory, with the addition of one or two pieces of equipment made especially for the purpose.

Mr. Mehr then became seriously interested in the possibilities of

Introduction of French Angora Rabbits Into Cache Valley and Thoughts on Plucking

By LYNN ERICKSON, Smithfield, Utah

raising Angora rabbits in Cache Valley, and in manufacturing the wool raised from the rabbits. A group of Logan people were presented with the idea of raising Angoras on a large scale, and after much discussion, the group decided to throw in a few dollars each and import a number of rabbits directly from France. The group employed Mr. Franz Heri, of Logan, and a former native of France, to order the rabbits from some of his former friends in France, and to take care of the rabbits when they arrived in Logan. An order was sent to France for the animals, and in the course of about three months five pure French Angora rabbits arrived in Logan, via boat and railway express. Seven animals were shipped from France, two dying enroute, and three does and two bucks arriving safely in Logan, apparently in fine healthy condition.

Mr. Heri met with very little success in getting the animals to reproduce during the first year after they arrived. Finally, however, two of the three does produced litters. These litters were small, only two in one litter and three in the other, the third doe

was never brought into production. As time went on the French Angoras gradually became acclimated and began to produce larger, and more frequent litters.

The slowness in getting these imported French Angoras into production, resulted in the loss of interest among the original group who imported the rabbits, and finally in the summer of 1939, the small herd which Mr. Heri had raised was divided up among the owners, and the original project abandoned.

The rabbits were divided among those of the original group who wished to carry the project on, individually, with the writer receiving his share along with the others, and in addition purchasing the pro-rata share of three of the other members of the group. The writer received eleven pure French Angoras, six bucks and five does. These animals were taken to Hyde Park, Utah, to form the nucleus of what is believed, at this time, to be the largest herd of pure French Angora rabbits in Utah, totaling about 400 animals.

The owners of the balance of the original herd which Mr. Heri cared for, met with various degrees of success in raising their rabbits, but in a general way the animals became scattered with no one making a definite attempt to build a larger herd for wool production.

The writer had many interesting conversations with Mr. Franz Heri, about the raising of Angora rabbits in France. According to Mr. Heri, the French Angora rabbit owners handled their shearing problem in much the same way that the western sheep men handle theirs. The shearing in France, or rather plucking, according to Mr. Heri, was done principally by women, who made a full time job of this work. These women became experts in plucking the wool from the rabbits, and traveled about the country, from one farm to another. Apparently the French people have developed their Angora rabbits and the art of plucking them to a point where the practice of plucking, rather than shearing, could be carried out successfully. Very few mats were encountered and when these women pluckers arrived at the ranch to begin work, their first procedure was to look over the entire herd and select those rabbits which were "ripe" for plucking.

In the opinion of the writer, it would be a fine thing for the Angora rabbit wool industry in the United States, if some program of plucking similar to that used in France, could be introduced in this country. Our most difficult problem, experienced in raising Angora rabbits, is the shearing of

the wool. If sufficient numbers of Angora rabbits were raised in a given locality to give full time employment to some enterprising persons, men or women, who would undertake to learn the art of plucking the wool, the writer believes that the production of Angora rabbit wool could be increased tremendously. Herds of 1,000 or more, would be commonplace. If a method could be worked out whereby expert and reliable pluckers could be employed, and the caretaker relieved of the job of shearing his rabbits he could then spend all of his time with a larger number of rabbits and both he and the pluckers become more expert in their particular endeavors.

The quality of plucked wool is unquestionably much higher on an average, than that of sheared wool. In the experience of the writer, there is a definite time at which the wool can be plucked from the French Angoras without injuring them in any way or causing them but little discomfort. Only the first grade wool need be plucked, which would leave sufficient wool for the protection of the animals, and would result in a great saving in expensive housing to protect the rabbits in cold weather.

According to Mr. Heri, one of the French women pluckers, traveling from Angora farm to Angora farm, could pluck the wool from about 2,500 to 3,000 rabbits. On first thought this number of rabbits for one person to handle seems to the writer, extremely high, but upon further conversation with Mr. Heri, and upon further thought, it seems that the owner of the rabbits were obliged to take each rabbit from its pen, place it on the plucking table, and after the rabbit was plucked to replace it in its pen. Also, the plucker turned down any rabbits which she found did not pluck very easily and quickly. Under these conditions I am beginning to believe that it would be possible for an expert to take care of the plucking of at least a herd of 2,000 head, particularly if a given number of rabbits were to be plucked, every day, so that each rabbit was plucked every three or four months. In order to facilitate the plucking, a complete program of management, breeding, culling and feeding, etc., would have to be worked out and carried through successfully. Only individual animals which could be plucked easily, and which did not mat should be kept and methods would have to be worked out whereby the animals could be kept absolutely clean and easily handled. These problems, however, can be worked out successfully as demonstrated by breeders of many other kinds of livestock.

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Angoras as a Family Project

By MRS. NORMAN SMITH, Terrebonne, Oregon

One person may raise Angoras as a business, another as a hobby. But a family can run a small Angora rabbitry in such a manner that it becomes a very successful business and at the same time furnishes exciting and interesting hobbies for every member of the family. The raising of Angoras appeals to young, middle aged, and old. There is work around the Angora rabbitry for every member of the family, yet if there is a little ingenuity used in building and equipping the rabbitry there need be no hard or heavy work for anyone.

One of the older members of the family should be the manager of the rabbitry, letting children and young people gradually take over new jobs as they become more familiar with handling and caring for the rabbits. Let each one choose that part which appeals most to him. Some will want to build hutches while others would rather keep records, one can shear and another be the doctor for any ailments, and some one else can study the feeding problems, then all work together so that everything is done properly and on time.

We have raised Angoras under such a plan for a number of years. Our manager has charge of breeding, seeing that proper feed is always on hand and the hutches are in proper repair. It is also the manager's duty to see that the rabbits are healthy, in other words he serves as doctor or veterinarian.

Among my duties are shearing, packing the wool, bookkeeping, and record keeping. I also find time for some spinning and knitting during the winter.

Here is an example of how helpful children may be. Our 6-year-old daughter has fed the grain and watered one hundred young rabbits we have had in a developing pen all summer. I have yet to visit one of her pens and find it without a plentiful supply of clean water. She uses a measuring cup for feeding grain. This

method makes it possible for even a young child to feed the proper amount. We have written the number of cupsfull to be fed to each pen on the outside of the feeder, and as all of our feeding is done from the outside there are no doors to be left open or chance of a little rabbit slipping out.

I'm not overworking my children but they enjoy having a part in such an interesting project. Our entire family thoroughly enjoys both the morning and evening hour spent in our rabbitry.

Here is an ideal way to teach children to have a keen sense of responsibility, encourage punctuality, kindness to animals and method makes it possible for even thriftiness. These are only a few of the many benefits which come from having the family work together in such a cooperative spirit.

A regular wool check is also always a great help in rounding out the family budget. The present high price together with the great demand for wool make the present a very good time to start a family sized Angora rabbitry.

Many of our wool producers have had to quit raising Angoras or to reduce the number of rabbits kept because of the difficulty in getting help. So, while this may not be the proper time to build up a large rabbitry it seems to be an ideal time to raise Angoras on a family scale. You will be surprised to find out how many Angoras can be profitably raised in a back yard.

We all want to feel that we are doing all we can to help win the war so now let us briefly consider Angora rabbits in their relation to the war. By producing a valuable fiber we will be helping supply our armed forces with suitable clothing for winter warfare. Then too, part of the proceeds from the sale of wool can be used to purchase bonds and stamps.

So, how about it, you families, who cannot go on your usual vacation trip this year, why not spend that money on some good Angora breeding stock. Then all

A Dividend Paying Hobby

By W. G. STEGNER, 5509 Garfield, Kansas City, Missouri

A little more than two years ago I read an article in the Popular Mechanics Magazine entitled "Golden Fleece in Your Back Yard." The article interested me as I had never heard of or seen Angora rabbits which was the theme of the Golden Fleece described. I read and re-read this article again and again, and each time got something different from it. Finally I decided to get a trio just for a hobby. Before ordering my foundation stock I obtained all the literature I could on Angoras from the public library and from government bulletins. The more I read and studied the more convinced I was that it would be a profitable as well as an interesting hobby.

One day I said to my wife, "Honey, I'm going to start raising Angora rabbits in the back yard." Her reply was, "O. K. I have been a golf widow, a hunting and fishing widow so I guess I can be a rabbit widow too for a change." She did not oppose the idea but said she would have nothing to do with the rabbits.

I ordered a trio of pedigreed rabbits from a reliable breeder in the east, knowing enough from the literature I had read that the foundation stock should be the best available. When those three beautiful, white, fluffy rabbits arrived, my wife was soon won over and became as enthusiastic about the project as I was. Now it is OUR hobby, and she is neither a golf, hunting and fishing, nor rabbit widow.

Last summer on our vacation we visited a large Angora farm in Palmer Lake, Colo., several in Colorado Springs and in Denver, Colo. The information gathered from these places paid us well for our trip.

I construct all my hutches and try to improve on each one. I

get together and spend your spare time for the duration raising Angoras and reading SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE.

now have a plan that I think is the best yet—all wire 1/4-inch mesh floor 2 feet by 2 1/2 feet, front 27 inches high, back 24 inches, absolutely gnaw proof and the last word in sanitation. I copied a feeder used by Mr. Orr. It is made from a five-quart oil can and built in the front opening. The cost is practically nothing and for convenience it is tops.

Before entering into the Angora business on a large scale, I went slowly to be sure that I was right in every detail. After two years of experience and hard work I am convinced one can make a good living raising Angoras and I am now working toward that goal. I now have a herd of 80 rabbits and hope to increase it to 200 within the next year. The clipping has always been very interesting and enjoyable. At first it was tedious work, but now it is very simple for both my wife and me. The more rabbits we have to clip the better we like it.

Thanks to the SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE for all the interesting and helpful articles on Angoras. "The Golden Fleece in Our Back Yard" is a delightful and profitable hobby.



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Don't expect to buy a few cheap, culled, or inferior Angoras and expect to get rich from them. It isn't in the cards.

Don't breed a doe more often than four times a year, nor raise more than six to a litter. Better a few strong, healthy, virile animals, than a lot of weaklings.

Don't use a buck more often than four times a week, and not even that much until he is at least ten months old. Keep him in good health if you would have him produce good offspring.

Don't breed an Angora under six months old, and eight months is better. See that she is in good condition, free from moult, and not too fat.

Don't feed your Angoras peach or apple tree branches, raw potatoes, potato vines, apples, fern, or bracken, frosted or dewey foods.

Don't ship or handle a doe if she is more than two weeks pregnant. She may survive the trip, but don't subject her to the strain.

Don't disturb your doe when she is kindling no matter how friendly she is with you at other times. Motherhood imposes a severe strain on her, and she hasn't any time to entertain you then . . . **KEEP AWAY!**

Don't lift your rabbits by the ears. It is not only inhuman, but has a tendency to cause lop ears, and other ailments.

Don't fail to keep water before your Angoras at all times. They consume more water daily, in proportion to their size, than human beings.

Angora Pointers To Success

By C. V. CRUMLEY, President National Angora Co.
7578 El Cajon Blvd., La Mesa, California

Don't sell youngsters as breeding stock, even at a reduced price. It is impossible to determine whether or not a junior will make a satisfactory breeder.

Don't worry if a doe fails to kindle on the 30th day after breeding. She may go as long as 35 days, or may kindle as early as the 27th day.

Don't fail to provide her with a good nest box as early as the 27th day after breeding. Show her the same consideration that you would like to have shown you, if you were a rabbit.

Don't fail to provide a shady place for your Angoras, especially the youngsters in the summer-time. Angoras are able to stand extremes of both heat and cold better, probably, than any other breed of rabbits, but even they may suffer from the extreme heat.

Don't subject your Angoras to damp, drafty, or unsanitary hutches. They are cleaner than most human beings, so give them at least the same consideration that you would appreciate if you were in their position.

Don't worry if your Angora sways its head from side to side. This is usually characteristic of good health and contentment. No ill, frightened, or discontented Angora ever does this.

Don't breed thin, underfed, moulting, overfat, or inferior rabbits. Remember that like begets like, so breed only good rabbits.

Don't blame your rabbits, or the breeder who supplied them, if your doe does not breed. Work with them intelligently, and you will find that they will breed. Don't doubt your rabbits; everyone knows that rabbits breed.

Don't forget that rabbits will breed and conceive exactly 58 days from a previous kindling.

Don't forget to re-breed a doe within three days from the loss of a nursing litter, in order to prevent milk fever.

Don't fail to boost the rabbit industry at every opportunity. A boost is like a pebble thrown into a pond; it increases in ever-widening circles as others pass it along. Likewise, don't knock the industry, or others working in it, whether they are raising Angoras or meat rabbits. If you can't say a kind, optimistic word, then keep quiet.

Don't expect to get rich in a week, a month, or a year with Angoras. Remember that doctors, teachers, and business men devote years to study or apprenticeship before they finally succeed. Give rabbit raising the same considera-

tion if you expect similar returns.

Don't fail to inspect each rabbit in your hutches at least once a week. Note any indisposition or loss of appetite. Certainly an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Don't get a few rabbits, feed and water them irregularly, fail to breed or clip them properly, and expect to be successful. If you do, instead of being a success, you will probably be a knocker.

Don't forget that out of 33 recognized breeds of rabbits, only one, the Angora, produces wool; yet it is just as good, if not better for meat, than any other breed.

DON'T BE IMPATIENT! One man in every hundred is a doctor, which means that he has spent probably \$10,000 in cash, and at least 8 years in preparation for the work, yet he will do well if he makes \$3,000 the first year of his practice. Most Angora breeders, without any previous training, and probably with less than \$200 cash, expect to exceed \$3,000 income the first year. Be reasonable! If Angora breeders would put a quarter of the time and money into the work that doctors do, they would probably all succeed.

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Angora Tips

By LEONARD SCHMIDT, Heron Lake, Minnesota

As our Angora industry marches on, and new breeders joining every day, I think it is a pleasure for those having considerable experience, to pass on what they have learned, so as to boost the industry to a higher and better standard. Here are a few things we learned and I hope they will help more of you.

When we begin raising Angoras, the first thing we think of is breeding stock, and what they are going to cost us. Some raise them for a hobby but I believe the majority of us can use every cent of profit for the time put into them. After a little experience we soon stuck to our motto: "The best is none too good." For bigger profits get better breeding stock, it pays!"

Next you think of hutches. The least possible amount of lumber or ledges you have under your floors the more No. 1 wool you're going to get. If a rabbit lies on the floor where there is a lot of framework underneath, the wool gets caught there, soon your wire is clogged with wool and manure; when your rabbit lies there again the tips of wool become strained. These dirty tips have to be cut off to get clean wool and this reduces our length so we don't have so much No. 1 wool. Build them so they are attractive, easy to clean and feed and we will have gone a long way to more profits.

Disease probably cuts profits as much as anything. Two good slogans on disease are: "The only profitable sick rabbit is a dead one" and "Disease and profits won't add on the same side of the ledger." The most important and dangerous age of a young rabbit is its first three months. If they are healthy and in good condition during this early stage of their life, chances are they'll not have a sick day later on, although disease is always lurking and easy to catch if the hutches aren't kept clean enough. If they become sick give them some reliable treatment immediately

and if they don't respond in a few days your rabbitry is better off if they are dead.

Occasionally you'll find that during warm weather the young one's ears tend to drop or lop. It is a general rule to shear them the first time at 8 weeks of age. We find that by shearing them at six weeks or as soon as the ears tend to drop, it will help considerably to avoid lop ears.

When going into feeding for improvement, feed less grain and more good hay. I say good hay because this is important, in poor hay the most of our protein content is lost and such hay is of little or no feeding value. Good green, leafy alfalfa or clover chopped into short lengths is ideal. If you don't feed a balanced prepared pellet try and have your ration consist of approximately 20 per cent protein. Soybean or linseed meal pellets are a good source of protein to mix with your home grown grain.

To keep in the parade, order your magazines, join the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association, and the Angora specialty clubs chartered with the American SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE leads them all in the magazine field and you won't regret doing your advertising in their magazine. The American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative and its specialty club is where the Angora breeders are mostly interested. Show as many animals as possible. The specialty club is backing you up. The Cooperative is soundly financed and is run by very reliable parties who are in the Angora business, not just at the present time, but who want to make a future business for everyone concerned. Get in and help them put the Angoras to the top. We are getting good cooperation now, let's get strong enough so when a slump comes we can overcome it. We need more and better quality of wool, and all the cooperation available. Then we will have a better industry now and also in the future.

CLUB WORK

By THELMA C. WITHERS, Secretary Denver Angora Club

The Denver Angora Club was organized in March, 1942, with 13 members. Today we have 20 members. But this does not indicate all the growth the club has made. Attendance at each of our meetings has grown until at the last several meetings we have had approximately 40 breeders attending. During these war times when almost everyone is working shifts around the clock, conserving tires, and generally giving an all-out effort to do their part to win the peace, this registers that interest runs high. The club constitution provides for two types of membership, active and associate. The associate membership dues amount to \$1.00 per year, the active membership to \$10.00, and yet there is not one single associate member. Those that belong have felt the privileges of active membership great enough to be worth the extra fee.

Some of the enterprises accomplished thus far this year by the club are: purchase of \$400 worth of feed cooperatively, concerted study of feeds, and feeding equipment, publicity of our product by radio talks, articles in livestock magazines, and an active advertising campaign of our product. The club has in this magazine taken a half-page of advertising which lists all the members of our club.

Probably not the least advantage of belonging to the club is the fellowship afforded. Each of our meetings is a covered dish supper followed by the active business meeting. New breeders are able to meet informally others interested in the same business. Diseases of rabbits, feeding methods, ideas for making profits from sidelines such as pelts, manures, meat, and breeding stock are general topics of conversation as they sit at the dinner table. One of our breeders had an idea of how to make crocks, others copy his methods. One breeder knows where to get a feed chopper, another tells him that he has an engine. Together they chop hay for themselves and other breeders. Subjects of peculiar interest to a fellow member are often not discussed formally at a called meeting, but by casual conversation he

learns how other breeders have met the same problem.

One of the factors that builds for active interest in the club is that each member after having been in the club for a sufficient time to know the other members is given a job on some committee. The five committees of the club are Purchasing, which handles the buying of anything the club members desire which can better be handled by a group than as an individual; Marketing, which studies and reports on wool markets, marketing of yarn made from the wool, marketing of manures, pelts and any other by-products; Sick and Membership, which visits prospective members and sends cards or other tokens to cheer members who are ill; Publicity, which advertises the Angora rabbit through articles, talks before other groups, or paid advertisements; and Entertainment, which plans some item of fun for each meeting. Of course, each member is allowed to express his ideas along any line and pass them on to the committee which is appointed to execute them.

I can imagine that some of the readers are wondering why these things cannot be done in the local rabbit club instead of forming a local specialty club. The desire for this club came about because many of the problems discussed at the Colorado Rabbit and Cavy Club did not seem to always apply to the raising of Angora rabbits. When an Angora breeder would discuss the problem of interest to him he felt that he was making the meeting uninteresting to the breeder of fur rabbits or meat rabbits. With but few exceptions members of the Denver Angora Rabbit Club do belong to the Colorado Rabbit and Cavy Club and attend the meetings of that club regularly. At the Denver Angora Rabbit Club attempt is made to keep the programs on problems which are peculiar to Angoras. Then any question they may have which would make for an interesting subject of discussion for all breeders of rabbits is passed on to the proper committee of the Colorado Rabbit and Cavy Club. In this way we are helping each other to grow as Angora breeders but also helping the rabbit industry as a whole to prosper.

Besides furthering the local rabbit club the Denver Angora Club is working wholeheartedly with the American Angora Breeders Cooperative, and with the Angora Specialty Club of the Cooperative. We feel that we are only one small cog in the wheel of these national organizations but we do try to keep that one cog well-oiled with interest and good wishes for their continued growth and prosperity.



Blue Ribbon Winners, 1941, Oregon State Fair. Bred by Oregon Woolen Mills, Portland, Oregon

Spinning Angora Wool

By FLORENCE E. GRIFFIN, Baldwin Park, California

It is quite a satisfaction to raise an Angora from a baby and later use its wool to spin into yarn and then into a finished garment. I really think that all ladies connected with Angora raising should be able to spin—after all, Angora socks, scarfs and sweaters are warm and have long durability. I know of one man's slip-over sleeveless sweater that is nine years old, has been worn consistently under a leather jacket, has been laundried many times and there still seems to be no signs of wear. I am sure that all of us can locate some one who knows how to spin and a small flax wheel, which spins all types of wool, is small and compact enough for the smallest home.

Because Angora combines so beautifully with other textiles there is much room for originality in yarns, for example—a two-ply yarn of Angora and Karacul makes a very beautiful tweed or small pieces of colored yarn may be spun into the Angora. Thick yarns, thin yarns, and nubby yarns can be made at will.

I have spun Angora wool, Karacul, Sheep's wool, Lamb's wool, flax and dog hair, but of all of them I like Angora the best as there is no need of carding or washing before spinning.

In selecting Angora wool for spinning, care should be taken in procuring the wool. For the best affect in the finished garment, the wool must be of the same texture (such as silky, fine or coarse) and the same length, so that the wool will fluff evenly all over. Older does which are not being used for breeding are best. Does that have just weaned litters even though they do have nice long wool are not good as their wool webs readily. Buck wool does the same thing in most cases. When wool is being clipped be sure there are no clip-backs by blowing on the wool or by brushing the clipped ends thoroughly against the palm of the hand. Staples of four inches or longer are best as finer thread is produced from longer staples.

Plucked wool is really supreme for spinning.

I find by using a loose tension on my spinning wheel that I can spin a fine thread that is strong and when it is two-ply is comparable with mill spun for appearance in the finished product, especially a woven one. Always use a two-ply or more yarn—never a one-ply yarn as the wool doesn't hold as well.

When the yarn has been skeined into half-ounce skeins (half-ounce skeins are more salable), wash the yarn in mild suds, rinse thoroughly and dry. I use an inch-mesh wire supported by boxes. The wire is covered with a tea-towel and placed in the sun. After shaking well, place the wool on the wire and at intervals return to shake during the drying. This shaking process shakes out most all the loose wool and fluffs out the wool. Wool treated thus does not shed nor mat as rapidly.

In working with the different kinds of wool, I have found that the Angora shrinks only at the first washing and then it shrinks only half as much when measured yard for yard with the other kinds of wool.

Now don't think that I am trying to put the mills out of business as that would be an erroneous idea. In the first place there is only a small percentage of the wool in a herd that is suitable for hand spinning, and in the second place, we couldn't begin to spin all we produced even if it were all spinnable. The mills are busy with government assignments and as there will not be as much Angora yarn for civilian consumption, there is a lot of possibility for extra profits from the Angoras in this spare time work. We would not only be creating our own luxuries but we could help make the population more Angora conscious. Our grandmothers or great grandmothers spun all the yarns for the clothes for their entire families, surely we could spin yarn for some of our accessories.

BREEDING ANGORAS

By C. D. BIGELOW, 3225 West Fifty-Third St., Denver, Colorado

We are going into the fall season when every old breeder knows he has breeding troubles but to the beginner who has heard many stories about the increase from rabbits this is a discouraging experience. There have been many tables printed showing the percentages of failures to get matings and the percentage of does who failed though they had accepted service. The two lowest months were September and October, and November is not very much better, however, by the first of December they are improving and from most matings gotten in January there will be production.

Exercise and green food will do more than anything else to guard against this trouble but most of us cannot get green food and most of us do not have exercising pens. Your breeding bucks are as much or more to blame than your does at this time for your troubles. Try to see that they get green food, wheat germ and exercise. Put them on the ground and watch them prick up their ears, toss their heads, kick up their heels and have a really good time. They have a new interest in life. Put a few does on the ground with them and in a week or two pick them all up and put them in

hutches; you will get production out of most of them.

If the difficulty is with the doe and she runs around the pen refusing to breed you can restrain her by taking hold of the ears and back of the neck while you lift her into breeding position. If your buck is not afraid of you he will serve immediately. The government bulletin on breeding has a further explanation on this forced breeding and will furnish you with a picture of how the doe should be held. Forced breeding saves a great deal of time; I have found it does not always produce conception, however, the does are more willing to mate normally after a forced mating. After having a forced breeding in the morning then in the afternoon return the doe to a buck and in most cases she will accept the buck. From this normal mating she is more apt to conceive.

To breed your best with your best is not always a surety of getting the best. The best results will be gotten by close attention to your blood lines. An exceptionally fine animal might show on your pedigree as many as five or six times. You can follow down the line of male or female by breeding the young back to the original male or female until you have seven-eighths

Cooperation Pays

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of the original by the third mating. That is, the first offspring is half father and half mother. A doe from this litter bred to the father, the young will be three-fourths father; a doe from this litter bred back to the original male or father is seven-eighths father or original. The same with the female line. When you have what you want in two animals, brother and sister, you can then breed these two together and you have set your type until it will be very difficult to breed it out so be sure you have what you want before making this breeding.

U. S. Government Bulletin 1730 which you can get by writing to Agricultural Department, Washington, or to Rabbit Experimental Farm, Fontana, Calif., will go into this subject in far greater detail than I have done here. A very complete bulletin is Wild Life Circular Four. These are free and if you do not get them you are missing good information.

The does often show a willingness to mate by scratching on the hutch, rubbing their face and chins over the water or feed bowl or against the sides of the hutch.

I have found that a doe that will fight one buck will often accept another immediately so would suggest you do not try any forced breeding until you have given the doe a chance with one or more bucks.

You should have one buck for every six to ten does. The does should not be bred before they are six months and the buck should not be used for service before he is eight or ten months old. It is not best to use a young buck over twice a week, an older buck can be used a little more often but best results are obtained if short rest periods are given, a week without being used now and then. Be very sure that the genital organs of both doe and buck are clean. Examine each before every mating in order that you do not have some of your best breeders with what is known as vent disease. This can be cured by keeping the animal in clean surroundings, (no pile of

droppings in the corner of the wire floored hutch) and by bathing "with 2 per cent solution of copper sulphate or by adding zinc ointment or mercurial ointment" as per the A. R. & C. B. A. guide book. My own experience has been to use any good disinfectant for bathing and use mentholatum applying with a piece of cotton. However this is a slow and troublesome business whereas a little bottle of weak disinfectant and a small roll of cotton bathes them off in a few minutes and prevents this trouble, is just an ounce of prevention.

The rabbit does not have a regular, re-occurring heat period as most animals have. Instead the egg or ova develops continually in the mature doe, is released by the ovaries follicles only upon sex copulation, the fertilization occurs from two to four hours later.

The eighteenth day after mating is the best testing period. Test made at the Government Experimental Station in Fontana showed that out of 175 does which were divided into 25 lots of seven each and mated first to sterile bucks and then to normal bucks at a period from 1 to 25 days indicated that of the does mated to fertile bucks during the first 17 days after the sterile mating had been made, only 13.45 per cent conceived but that of those mated to fertile bucks from the eighteenth day forward to the twenty-fifth day from the time they had been mated to the sterile buck, 73 per cent conceived. This shows that Pseudo (false or deceptive) pregnancy continues for 17 days. Therefore the best time to return the doe to the buck is on the eighteenth day. Many does will pull wool and prepare a nest at this time and if they keep the nest clean it may not mean a false pregnancy but if they begin to foul the nest you can be pretty sure that it is pseudo-pregnancy.

Strongly advise you get the government bulletins suggested above, that is Wild Life No. 4 and Bulletin X 1730 and really study them.

real value of the business on a wool basis. If it is not a profitable business on a wool basis we want nothing to do with it. We are beginning to be satisfied that it is a good project for profit on this wool production basis.

The Angora rabbits do well here and we have very few losses. The wool as we have stated before has rapid growth. The hutches are kept in the shade in summer and out in the sun in winter.

After much trial and error I now have a hutch that suits me better than any of those in the rabbit journals I have seen. They are knock-down-interchangeable parts with convenient handles and separable wheels convenient to move about. They are made from saw-mill discard lumber. Will give these hutches in more detail at a later date.

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The Wisconsin Angora Rabbit Breeder's Association

Chartered Under the A. R. & C. B. A.

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George Kalmbach, Pres.
5534 North 32nd St.
Milwaukee, Wis.

R. J. Schwenn, Sec.-Treas.
218 North 72nd St.
Milwaukee, Wis.

This notice appears with the compliments of our entire membership, to Angora rabbit breeders and associations everywhere.

Following is a list of our members who have selected breeding stock for sale:

Mr. Joseph Michels
3007 N. 24th Place
Milwaukee, Wis.

Polaris Angora Ranch
218 N. 72nd St.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Melvin Reese
R. No. 8, Box 813S
Wauwatosa, Wis.

Mr. John Le Pine
5271 S. Whitnall St.
Cudahy, Wis.

Mr. Joseph Meyer
1411 S. 60th St.
West Allis, Wis.

Mr. Alex Schaefer
4936 N. 19th Place
Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Geo. Kalmbach
5534 North 32nd St.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Angoras In Florida

By REV. I. ALVA HART, Crestview, Florida

We started with two does and a buck about three years ago. From our start we now have about 100 rabbits. We have not been working for numbers. Could have had many times this number by this time but have used them for meat as well as having sold some to other breeders.

We find here that our rabbits need to be sheared about every 8 weeks, some can run to 12 weeks but the most of them are from 8 to 10 weeks.

Longer growing seasons furnish longer green periods and we feel this has much to do with our

faster growing wool. Our rabbits eat most every weed that grows and so reduce the cost of store feeds. I feed grain with the green stuff, at least one feed a day of some kind of grain, use oats, corn, chicken scratch; horse-mule mix of alfalfa, molasses-grain feed; dairy feeds, also rabbit chow.

The does raise from two to eight and the families usually run about half bucks and half does, however I have at present three full litters of does.

Our idea has not been to sell stock for profit but to test the

CALIFORNIA

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A Cooperative

6724 South Broadway - Los Angeles, California

The oldest Angora rabbit breeders organization still in operation, and a true cooperative, conducting business under the Federal laws for farm cooperatives, invites all Angora breeders to take advantage of its marketing facilities. Highest prices have always been paid its members for their wool. Payments are made **IN FULL**; no waiting for the last half of the payment. There are **NO GRADING CHARGES**. Grades are checked when your wool is received, and any corrections necessary are made **FREE OF CHARGE**. There is now a steady market for all grades. Ship your wool at once to the above address.

For beginners, we have published a booklet on the complete care of Angora rabbits, from building the first hutch to keeping the records of the amount received for each rabbit's wool. The booklet may be had for 10c in coin or stamps.

There are no better Angoras in the world than those owned by our members. Breeding stock and woolers are raised for their commercial value. Below are listed some of our members who guarantee their stock, and who are always ready to give a helping hand to beginners, and offer advice to breeders.

ALISO ANGORA FARMS 20360 Hawthorne Ave. Torrance California	RUTH FOSTER 1709 Eighth St. San Fernando California	G. O. SMITH 2100 Belmont Lane Redondo Beach California
M. J. ALLEN 2313 Rosecrans Norwalk California	W. F. GILBERT 1053 S. Mayflower Arcadia California	MRS. L. H. SNELLINGS Star Route Calabasas California
BLUE STAR ANGORA FARM 587 Foster Ave. Baldwin Park California	R. G. HUMBER 440 Spring St. Downey California	D. TEMPLIN 10821 Inglewood Ave. Inglewood California
BIG FOUR ANGORA RANCH 2313 East Rosecrans Norwalk California	GRACE MAAS 5201 Elizabeth Bell California	FRANK J. THOMPSON 10411 Dorothy Ave. South Gate California
A. BROWNSBERGER 10915 Firmona Inglewood California	PAUL D. MELBACK 743 W. 136 St. Hawthorne California	TRIAD ANGORA RANCH 816 Victor Inglewood California
ALAN BUSHAW 2154 East Meyer Road Norwalk California	L. S. ROBERTS 1000 Motz St. Hynes California	F. C. WOODFORD 3251 W. 113 St. Inglewood California
MISS E. C. DUENSING 319 Hindry Avenue Inglewood California	GEORGE ROBINSON 2446 Painter Norwalk California	PATNBILL'S ANGORABBITRY 3553 Carlin Ave. Lynwood California
Send 10c for Booklet on the Complete Care of Angora Rabbits	GEORGE W. SATTERFIELD 5127 W. Lennox Blvd. Lennox California	CALIFORNIA ANGORA WOOL GROWERS 6724 So. Broadway Los Angeles California

Raising Angoras In Maine

By C. O. HOLLOWAY, Winthrop, Maine

Member of A. A. R. B. C. and F. of A. A. B.

Before I write on Angoras I want to send my greetings to the Angora breeders who have had to give up their stock to join the armed force of our country. May we be ready to give them a hand when they come home.

Last year I wrote on housing and type of hutches. I have found out that I lose wool when I have two or more Angoras together. I am now making my hutches singly. All wire floors $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch 2x2x2 to give each Angora a pen mesh, wire sides 1-inch mesh, with a drain pan under floor having a 6-inch slope. This pan does not need to be taken out to clean and paint which will make a pan last for years. You need to have a few spare pans to insert while you are painting the one taken out. This hutch is 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, is divided in the center. I build them three hutches high. This will house six Angoras and the cost is \$1.25 per hutch to build.

I found out Angoras kept together sheared about 2½ ounces of wool, after I put them in pens by themselves the same rabbits sheared considerably more wool, one sheared 4 ounces and many others 3½ and all the others 3 ounces of good No. 1 wool. All except a little mat behind the ears and a little No. 2 on the legs, with very little No. 3. The increase in wool production will more than pay for the expense of building the hutches, beside the time saved in grooming.

I have had so many letters from all over Canada asking me what to do to make the does mate in cold weather. I have no trouble with my does. I think it is all in the feeding. I would write to the Biological Survey, tell them what you are feeding and they will tell you what is missing in your feed, or you can write to the Government Experimental Farm, Fontana, Calif. Ask for Bulletin 202 Wildlife.

I would like to say something on breeding stock. I have had so many write me and also come to see me to find out what was wrong with their young rabbits. After talking with them I found out they bought a doe or a buck for \$1.00 or \$2.00, perhaps they bought young for 25c or a \$1.00. When breeding time comes they had no litter or a weak litter. Well in the first place whoever sold the cheap doe or buck had a reason for doing so. If it had been a good animal they would have wanted more money for it. When buying young stock it is very hard to tell how it may come out. All Angoras are not good woolers. I find in a litter of six sometimes only two or three are really good wool producers. It does not pay to buy a cheap Angora. All of my Angoras are picked and tested for wool before selling.

The question has been asked how do I keep my rabbits warm in sub-zero weather. I use no heat—the Angora wool rabbits like the cold but be sure there is no draft. You can raise strong litters of young rabbits in a cold place by using a little care. See that you have plenty of Angora wool in the nest. What do I mean by "plenty"? The nest box is half full. If they are cold they will keep working down in the nest trying to cover themselves and the first thing you know they are on the bottom of the box with no wool under them. Give them plenty of wool so they can burrow down in until they are warm with cover and still have plenty of wool under them.

Now it is time to get your rabbitry ready for the winter. Get ready for your breeders, make any changes you need in your hutches. Fix the feeders, get the windows and doors fixed.

Yes, this is a nice time to buy your breeding stock. I buy a buck and a doe each year to get outside blood. I had my breeders imported and they have proved to be all that was claimed for them. The buck is 7 pounds and the doe 6½. I am breeding for size and wool.

I do Angora wool spinning, custom spinning for myself. This is one way to tell good wool. Some wool will take a nice twist and other wool will have no life in it. It is hard to work lifeless wool. This kind of wool is traced back to breeding or feeding, perhaps something lacking in the food. If this is the case find out what it is and add it to your feed. The mills want good wool—let us try our best to give it to them. Keep your wool clean and free of trash, fine dust, stained ends, small mats in high grade wool, produce at least 85 per cent No. 1 wool and enjoy your profits. If rabbits are properly handled you can go to 90 per cent No. 1 wool.

I have had several letters asking me if all Angora raisers can be good breeders. I would say "no"—not until they are in the business long enough to understand their rabbits and proper care. My idea is to start slow but sure, raise strong stock, good woolers. When you have been in the business long enough to know what you have then you can start selling stock and be sure you make a practice of not selling someone else something you would not buy for the same amount of money. Don't sell culls!

Yes, I have considerable to crow about this year. Why? Wool at \$6.00 pound and cash in full as soon as we send the wool in to our American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative. Keep her going!

Feed and Wool

By ALMEDA CALDERWOOD, Eldridge, Iowa

When I first got my rabbits the best information I could find said what you fed your rabbits didn't make any difference to their wool, so I fed mine what most people seemed to think was good for a rabbit - oats, alfalfa, linseed meal and green stuff. About every other day I gave them a little cod liver oil, as that was an essential (now I know better). I always favored oats because the rabbits loved them and they were easy to feed. Sometimes the hay was very good and then often it was not good. As linseed meal is rather laxative I fed only a little.

My rabbits moulted — they matted—some of them had bare places where the wool would not grow. I reached out in every direction but could not find the answer to my problem.

Because Angora rabbits eat very much like sheep and of course they too have wool, I decided to read all I could find on sheep. As they get most of their nourishment by grazing there isn't so much known about their feed but I believe we can profit by following some of the advice given on sheep. Owing to the large percentage of protein stored in the fleece by sheep their rations should contain somewhat more protein. If the lambs are fed so they make rapid growth they will have larger bodies at a given age and will consequently shear heavier fleeces.

They have found that adverse conditions, such as sickness, undue exposure or a decided lack of feed will decrease the yield of wool, will produce smaller and weaker fiber and will sometimes produce weak spots in the fiber. Sheep produced three times as much wool when fed a liberal fattening ration for six months as when poor quality alfalfa hay was fed in amounts not quite sufficient to maintain their weights. The wool fiber was only half as strong, shorter, smaller in diameter on the sub-maintenance ration and it was seriously lacking in crimp. Such wool is usually deficient in yield and lack of yield causes matting. Other experiments indicated that underfeeding may cause shedding.

I think most of us give our rabbits enough to eat but do they get enough of the right kind of food? They, like people, must have their vitamins and minerals. A lack of some one vitamin or mineral often causes inefficient metabolism. Feeds vary from year to year according to the weather and the soil. If we have good hay and sunshine I doubt if any of the vitamins will be lacking. We get vitamin D from good hay, direct sunshine and cod liver oil but cod liver oil is not good for rabbits. Poor hay lacks vitamin A, D and E. Carrots, corn and most green stuff has vitamin A and wheat and other grain vitamin E (the reproductive vitamin). A lack of vitamin A often makes one

subject to respiratory diseases.

Wool is made of pure fiber and yolk, the latter including suint and wool fat. The wool fiber is the same chemical composition as practically pure protein and is of ordinary hair, but differs in being covered with small overlapping scales. The suint is composed chiefly of compounds of potassium with organic acids. Wool fat or lanolin, is really a wax. These lubricate the fiber and prevent their matting together and also protect the fleece. Wool is very high in the protein cystine, which is the chief sulfur, containing amino acid. It has been found in experimenting with rats that some hay has plenty of cystine and some of it does not.

I produced wool on all but one of my rabbits who had bare places where wool did not grow by adding ¼-ounce of soybean meal to their diet of good alfalfa, oats, about four linseed meal pellets and green stuff. The one that did not produce I found was eating very little hay. Last winter, when I fed good quality alfalfa, oats, bran linseed meal, soybean meal, corn sulphur and carrots, I had nicer wool than I had ever had before, less moulting and consequently longer fiber. The guard hair just seemed to melt away and each fiber seemed to be lubricated. This all worked out very well as long as I could get good hay but later I ran out of good hay and had to use a poor quality of hay. The result was less wool—bare spots returned—more moulting and matting.

I would say buy plenty of good alfalfa hay in the fall, select it with care and store it in a careful manner. Feed makes your wool. Soil, climate and weather makes a difference in feed values.

When we learn to feed our rabbits correctly we will have just as good wool as any Frenchman and we won't have to pluck it either. In France they had wool pluckers who went from one farm to another to do the plucking but up to date the farms in the U. S. are too widely separated for this to be practical. The mills are more anxious to take all the wool we have without its being plucked.

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Fancy and Commercial Department

Articles, discussions of various breeds and cuts of your favorite stock are welcome to this department.

Material to appear in this department should be signed and sent to Judge Fehr, 1302 Woodlawn, Indianapolis, Ind.

Judge John C. Fehr, Editor

Having received so many letters recently from beginners and prospective beginners I shall devote this month's space in my department to the beginners.

It's impossible to answer all of these letter personally, so as a rule I send those wanting such information a Victory Bulletin or some other pamphlet with advice to beginners. Most of the old-timers are too busy showing, selling and talking about their own rabbits to take time out and give the beginner some pointers.

Although hundreds of breeders have been drafted or have volunteered in the various branches of the armed service and have been compelled to dispose of their stock we have now more rabbit breeders in this country than ever before, and the majority of these are inexperienced and need a helping hand. The 10,000 copies of "The American Rabbit Industry" put out by the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association was instrumental in interesting many of these breeders. We are following this booklet up with our Victory Bulletin with 30 pages of solid reading matter, "no advertisements," covering such subjects as Building the Hutch; Bedding the Hutch; Which Breed? Selecting and Buying Stock; How To Start; How To Select Stock; Avoiding Disputes; Does for Breeding; Breeding Operations; The Market; Puzzling Questions; Diseases; Successful Mating; General Management; Feeding; Skins; all these and more subjects are now briefly covered in this bulletin and it sells for only 25c. Every beginner should by all means have a copy of this bulletin. Every local association should have some of these on hand to either sell or give to interested parties. Every member of the American who is interested in a bigger and better rabbit industry and association should feel obligated as a member to help us put this over and to help the beginner by the passing out of this valuable information. You no doubt, like myself, are receiving letters from parties interested in starting to raise rabbits, they ask numerous questions, it's impossible to answer them all, but you can give them one of these bulletins or at least tell them about it.

In a letter from a friend of mine received this morning he had this to say: "Had just about quit raising rabbits, but with this meat-rationing talk in the air have made up my mind to get

going again and stronger than ever." Thousands throughout the country feel the same way, these with the thousands of beginners should really put rabbits on the map and rabbit meat on the table.

Advice to Beginners

From my past experience, if I were now to start all over again I would have a program about as follows:

First: I would subscribe to the best magazine featuring rabbits which would be SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, in this I would get valuable information, would get to read about the experiences of others, some who have made a success, others who have failed.

Second: I would join the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association, read and study the valuable articles and the standards of all breeds in their Guide Book. By this time I no doubt have selected a favorite breed. Now I must be careful and not get "rabbit-itis" and buy three, four or more different breeds, one breed is enough for any beginner to start with. Consult or visit with some reliable breeders who have made a success with the breed you have chosen. Write Mr. Templeton, director in charge of the Rabbit Experimental Station at Fontana, Calif., for information and bulletins. Regardless of what section of the country you live in, he can advise you as to hutches, feeding and general management, especially suited to your locality.

You are now in a position to know what type of hutches you need and can now look around for stock. As stated before buy from one who has made a success and is reliable, the best is none too good for your foundation stock, and these need not be blue ribbon winners, but I suggest they be registered in the A. R. & C. B. A., the only real registration system in this or any country. You are assured that these registered rabbits were examined personally (and not by mail) by an official registrar appointed by the A. R. & C. B. A. because of his or her knowledge of rabbits and only after taking an examination under one of our examining judges.

It is much better to buy only two bred does and a buck, raise a few litters, learn as you go. Many have failed because they got what I call "rabbit-itis" and bought every rabbit that they took a fancy to. The most successful breeders are the ones who

specialized on one breed. After you have worked with this original trio for some time and you feel qualified, you can take on another breed. Finally, I venture to say, you will decide on the one you like best and like our most successful breeders you will specialize on this, your favorite breed.

I shall not discuss the merits of the various breeds, because if you have followed my advice you have now decided on which branch of the rabbit industry you wish to follow, be it only as a hobby, a side-line or a whole time business. The Guide Book and the various bulletins I suggested will have solved this problem by now. The first question usually asked by the beginner is: "What will I do with the increase or where can I sell my rabbits?" The fake buy-back concerns formerly answered this question, but thanks to our national association and government, they have been eliminated. Here again, you must apply business methods. If you do not have the time or are unable to dispose of your surplus you must contact a reliable dealer or breeder in your locality, but keep this in mind, he must make a profit on any stock he buys from you, so don't think that he is a robber because he bought your rabbits at 15c a pound and sold them at 18c or 20c a pound. If you think this robbery then it's up to you to find this 18c and 20c a pound market. Every normal person tries to buy as cheap as he can and he also tries to get as much as possible for his product or his labor. This is only human nature.

Never before have skins brought the prices they now do, and with this talk of meatless days and rationing of meat we should be able to put this "infant industry" on its feet, once it can stand alone it will not be long until my dream and prophecy comes true that some day the rabbit industry will equal and may surpass the poultry industry. No, rabbits do not lay eggs, but they do have fur and over 75 million rabbit skins were used in this country before the war and we here only produced about 3 or 4 per cent of these. It's supply and demand, as we all know, control prices. Our domestic production is far behind, consequently the high prices. So the beginner can readily see he or she need not fear starting with rabbits at this time, be it as a side-line, for meat, for your own table and let

the fur pay the feed bills, or a whole time business venture.

To those who do not care to go into this from a meat and fur standpoint, I recommend the Angora rabbit for wool, this branch especially appeals to women. And when you consider that No. 1 wool is now bringing \$6 to \$6.50 per pound and a good Angora will produce, from 12 to 14 ounces of wool a year, this can not be laughed off very easily. Yes the rabbit industry is fast graduating out of the baby class. When you say "rabbits" now, you think—meat, fur and wool.

Until recently, excepting the west coast, when one spoke of rabbits he was reminded of the Easter bunny or a magician taking one out of a hat. Conditions are now different, to those who say they would just as leave eat a cat as to eat a rabbit, let me say I admire your taste. Yes, Mary had a little lamb, but at that a leg-of-lamb goes over big on most American tables.

In conclusion let's forget the "pet ideas." A good commercial rabbit will produce 10 times its own weight of good wholesome appetizing meat over a period of 12 months, in other words, a 10-pound commercial doe will produce 100 pounds or more in 12 months. Let's not overlook our domestic rabbit in this war production program.



Jimmie and His Pet

AMERICAN RABBIT & CAVY BREEDERS ASSN.

INCORPORATED

A WEYGANDT-SECY 7408 NORMAL AVE - CHICAGO

Demand and Summer Prices: As usual in some sections of the country the demand for Laboratory stock as well as meat rabbits fell off considerably during July and August. In fact so much that many had a surplus on their hands and buyers could not use them. Up to about June first the buyers were scouring the country for stock. Therefore, I have warned breeders many times to see that their surplus stock is disposed of by July 1 of each year. You will find it will pay to do this. Then by September the demand begins to get good.

One buyer said recently there would surely be a shortage of rabbits this coming Fall and Winter unless we can get many more interested and increase the production. In sections where rabbits are produced for meat only, this surplus during these two months can be taken care of easily by storing in the quick-freeze locker. I am calling our readers attention to the above because I receive many letters each year during these two months from breeders stating they are over-stocked wanting to know where they can dispose of same. We try to inform our members of markets when we can but it is a hard matter to do this when all buyers are over-stocked and there is no demand. By the time this reaches our readers the demand should begin to get better for the Fall trade; as it usually does and before the Winter is over I believe we will experience the greatest shortage of rabbits in the history of our industry. Many breeders enlisting in the Service for Uncle Sam and hundreds of others working on defense jobs seven days a week were forced to dispose of all of their stock which is the principal cause for the anticipated shortage. It is therefore the duty of every breeder to increase his production all he possibly can and encourage others to take up the work for the demand and prices will surely make it a paying proposition for anyone having stock for sale.

Cavies Still In Demand: The demand for cavies has kept up in most sections all Summer and prices good, but from the many inquiries I receive we are getting quite a few new Cavy Breeders throughout the country but hardly enough I do not think to oversupply the demand. In fact, I think the demand for Cavies and prices will remain good for some time and all who go in the cavy business will enjoy good profit from all stock produced.

Official Shows: I list all Official A. R. & C. B. A. news items each month but at times the listings do not appear to our readers until after the show is over. This is caused by the secretary not making the request in time so as to include in my news for that month. My news is mailed the 12th of the preceding month and in order for this show to appear in my current news I should receive the request on or before this date. I mention this as it has been called to my attention and many of our Secretaries perhaps had not given this any particular thought so in the future we hope they will get these requests in as soon as possible. I was surprised to learn so many looked forward to these announcements in view of attending or exhibiting their stock at these shows or both.

My News Items: While on the subject I wish to call the attention of our members to the items I send in each month as they are written so as to give our members the current news of the association monthly and I am afraid some of our members never read them. For example, I received a letter from a member today wanting to know where and when the 1942 Convention would be held. This was not a new member either. Had he read my news last month he would have learned the convention for 1942 had been canceled. This is only one example and this news is published in the various Journals each month instead of going to the expense of mailing out bulletins to our members.

Fur Resource Department Now In Chicago: Effective August 22 the U. S. Department of Interior Fish and Wild Life Service, of Washington, D. C.

opened its offices to the public in Chicago. This Department among others transferred recently are located in the Merchandise Mart and includes the Fur Resources Department which is under Frank G. Ashbrook. As the name implies, it includes all Fur bearing animals and Domestic Rabbits play an important part, towards the millions of furs used in this country annually. Yet, we are producing a very small percentage here in this country and one of the many duties of this Department is to encourage more production.

No Illinois State Fair This Year: For the first time in years the Illinois State Fair has been canceled. There has been always a good Rabbit show connected with the Fair and the Breeders will miss a good place to exhibit but I understand Uncle Sam is using the ground and it is for the best the Fair has been called off. Wisconsin will hold their fair as usual and this always draws a nice lot of rabbits and they have a very good building to house them in. Crown Point, Ind., put on a good rabbit show at their fair August 16-22 this year which was sponsored by the Ill. Ind. Checkered Giant Club. As the Indiana State Fair, usually held at Indianapolis was canceled this year the Marion County Rabbit Breeders Club put on a good show held in connection with the Marion County Fair, August 3 to 8, at New Bethel, Ind., which is not far from Indianapolis.

Colorado State Fair: Received the catalogue of the Colorado State Fair today and they are looking forward to a good Rabbit and Cavy show to be held at Pueblo, August 23 - 28 as an official A. R. & C. B. A. show, with our Vice-President, Andy Stallings as Supt. and Judge Owen of Tulsa, Okla. placing the ribbons. Mrs. Stallings is Secretary of this show. Some shows have been canceled this year but not all by any means and we wish to encourage all who can to hold their show if possible to do so during the present crisis.

Nomination Ballots September 1: I expect to mail out our nomination ballots for the nomination of officers for the A. R. & C. B. A. for 1942, about September 1. Nominations will close October 1 so this will give all plenty of time to send in their nominations. All members were notified to bring up their membership if they were in arrears and a ballot will be mailed to all who are in good standing. Anyone not receiving their ballot by September 10 please advise as I wish all who are in good standing to receive one.

Nebraska Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Year Book: Have received copy of the Nebraska Rabbit and Cavy Breeders new 1942 Directory & Year Book. This gives list of members, Copy of Constitution and By-Laws and shows the progress being made by their live organization and is a credit to the Association. I notice they give the A. R. & C. B. A. a nice ad which is greatly appreciated. Mrs. Geo. Luken, 1523 Park Ave., Omaha, Neb., is Sec'y of this live organization and breeders around Omaha who are not members should get in touch with Mrs. Luken and "sign up".

Angora Booklet: The Federation of American Angora Breeders have issued a neat booklet on Angoras entitled, "Make Money in Your Own Back Yard" which is very interesting and will be appreciated by the Angora Breeders of the country and this publicity all helps to get others interested and boost the industry. One thing about Angoras, you do not have to kill the animals in order to secure the product and this seems to carry considerable strength in securing new breeders of this valuable rabbit.

Registrations: Registrations for July made some improvement over June on the total number registered with New Zealand still leading and Flemish in July. Registration 813X received recently covers a Black Checkered doe, weight 17 lbs. owned by Wm. Elston, Fairport, N. Y. This is something unusual for a Checkered Giant. Following is the standing of the various breeds registered since Jan. 1: New Zealand 492; Chinchillas 134; Flemish 159; Checkered

Giant 37; Havanas 13; Silver Marten 2; Dutch 19; Champagne D'Argent 14; English 1; Himmes 5; Beverna 10; Polish 2; Angoras 195; Lilacs 3; Creme D'Argent 4.

Official A. R. & C. B. A. Shows: Sept. 7-13 Waterloo Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association, Waterloo, Iowa; September 16-19, Queen City Fanciers Ass'n. Cincinnati, Ohio; Sept. 3-5, Havana & Rex Breeders combined show, Berea, Ohio; Sept. 9-13, Essex Co. Rabbit Breeders Ass'n. Lynn, Mass.; Sept. 27, 1942, Springfield Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Ass'n. Springfield, Ohio; Sept. 5-7 Ogle County Rabbit Breeders Ass'n., Oregon, Ill.; Oct. 30, Nov. 1, 1942, Cleveland Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Ass'n. Cleveland, Ohio; Sept. 11-12, 1942, Colo. Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Ass'n. Arvada, Colo.; Jan. 22-24, 1943, Stark Co. Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Ass'n., Canton, Ohio.

Grand Champion Certificates: Following Grand Champion certificates issued since my last report: Polish Buck Popcorn 471X, owned by Orville R. Chesbro, Bellflower, Calif.

The American Chinchilla Rabbit Breeders Assn.

By C. N. Farley, Secretary-Treasurer

P. O. Box 382, Sedalia, Mo.

In case you did not notice it, I let the hot weather get the best of me last month and failed to send in the Chinchilla news, but that is no fault of the Chinchilla rabbit, they are still marching on.

Now that the National Show and Convention has been called off for 1942; let's all get busy and support our local and State shows 100 per cent. Let's keep the quality of our stock up, because some day we will have the opportunity to show at the National again, and the breeder who keeps improving his stock is going to take the show.

Waterloo, Iowa is going to have a rabbit show in connection with the annual "Dairy Cattle Congress," and they plan to make this show an approved Chinchilla Meet. This show will be Sept. 7-13, 1942.

Received the renewal this week of Mr. John A. Jost, Jr., formerly of St. Louis, Mo., and it was news to me to find out that he is a member of the U. S. Marines, stationed in California. He states that he plans to raise Chinchillas again when the war is over, and we all hope that that will be soon. No doubt, there are and will be many of our members in the armed forces, and let us at home realize that this is not just their war, but ours as well, and we must do our very best to see that they have an ample supply of ammunition, guns, planes, tanks and ships to bring this war to a satisfactory end.

We can help in various ways. Buy bonds and stamps, work in our shops and fields, and see that they get all they need, and at the time they need it. Freedom is worth fighting for, our forefathers fought for it, let's keep it! John, we are for you 100 per cent, and all others like you, who are out and out for their country.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

By Charles E. Hazelwood, Rt. 2, Box 1427, Sacramento, Calif.

Our Association is working on a guide book to be issued to each member. War conditions make it difficult to obtain attendance and a guide book seems more appropriate than ever. However, it is equally as difficult to get the guide book prepared.

Members are encouraged to bring a rabbit to each meeting for educational exhibition. It is believed that such exhibits will benefit each and every member, besides being an inducement to new and prospective members.

The summer heat has been hard on many herds of rabbits in this part of California, as this summer has been much hotter than usual. There are also many new and inexperienced breeders, without proper equipment for the summer season.

Prices for meat stock have been kept fairly high in this section compared to other sections and other years. Most breeders however, are much disappointed in the fur market.

It is with deepest regret that the big California State Fair cannot be held this year, the same as nearly all other fairs and shows throughout the country.

Two slogans connecting rabbits with the war program are submitted. The first from Mrs. James Johnson of Tudor,

Calif., "Keep 'em fryin'." And the second from the writer, "The Japs'll be easier to beat if we eat more rabbit meat."

ARKANSAS RABBIT BREEDERS

The regular meeting of the Arkansas Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Co-operative Association was held at the Marion Hotel on August 4. It was reported that there is a very great interest manifest in the rabbit industry in Little Rock. It was agreed that there would be a stud fee of \$50c for our association members and \$1.00 for non-members.

Plans were discussed for the display of rabbits we are to show at the Stock Show in October. The stretching of pelts was reviewed. Prime pelts now bring a top price of \$2.25 per pound.

Mr. Sam Gurganus gave a few hints on rabbit problems. It is conceded that it is usually through neglect and ignorance that people lose stock. Hutches must always be kept clean and people need to be educated to not feed stale greens to rabbits.

Mrs. John Hackett, 223 East H. Park Hill, was hostess to fifty people, members of the association and their friends, the evening of August 9. A fine display of the best stock in the club was on exhibit. They included New Zealand White, Imperial New Zealand, New Zealand Red, Checkered Giant, Black and White Dutch, Chinchilla and Champagne D'Argent.

Mr. Roy L. Williams, president of the association, gave a fine talk about the qualities of all these breeds. Samples of fried rabbit were enjoyed. Special interest was shown in dressing and cutting up a fryer. Mr. Williams, Route 2, North Little Rock, will have open house on Sunday, August 16. Col. Ted Davis, business manager of the association, will be there with seven different breeds, and Mr. Williams' rabbitry consists of seven other breeds.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL RABBIT & CAVY BREEDERS

By Clara R. Calouri, Publicity Director

Well, again we are on our way. Our club had a meeting at the home of our newly elected president, J. C. Conley, 1905-5th Ave. So, and we had a very satisfactory meeting.

Our troubles are over, I hope, and now we can go forward and accomplish some of the things that our members hoped we would.

A motion was made that we all try to send our rabbits to the different shows, so that they, in turn, would patronize our show.

Our next meeting will be the 10th of September and we want all our members to be there, as we are to elect a new Secretary and one director. Please make a special effort to be there at 1905-5th Ave. So.

MICHIGAN STATE RABBIT & CAVY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By Mrs. Florence Ihle, Sec'y.

21821 Sherwood, Center Line, Mich.

The regular meeting of the Mich. State Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association, was held Sunday, July 19, at Lake Lansing.

As we had planned, this was also the date of our annual picnic. So only the most important items were discussed, at our meeting. Everyone was anxious to continue with the picnic.

There was quite a few members attended, but not as many as we had anticipated. However all enjoyed the day, even though we had several showers.

Our next meeting will be held on Saturday, September 19, at the Saginaw County Fair, Saginaw.

We hope to see some of our members present, who cannot attend meetings on Sunday.

WAR

Squabs wanted to save beef, pork for army, navy. Thousands needed. Raised in only 25 days. Royal squabs sell at TOP poultry prices. Write today for war starter FREE BOOK with easy methods told of breeders in every State. RICE FARM, 506 H St., Melrose, Mass.

The Angora Specialty Club of American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative

By C. W. Orr, Secretary
Palmer Lake, Colo.

The annual meeting of the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative was held on July 19th at Palmer Lake, Colo. Each year the great Cooperative family, now grown to 650 members, gather together for an annual review of work done in the past year and to elect the directors who are to guide their business for the ensuing year.

President C. D. Bigelow gave a short summing up of the growth of the Cooperative, starting in July 1938, when 11 Angora breeders met in Palmer Lake with Mr. Ben Cook, former assistant director of markets, for the forming of an Angora wool growers cooperative. These 11 growers paid into the treasury that day \$22.00 for membership. Today the cooperative net worth is \$3,981.18. Wool at the time of organization of the cooperative was selling at \$3.90 per pound. The price The American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative is paying the breeder today is \$6.00 per pound. The membership has grown from 11 members to 650 members, with new members coming in every day. Today the cooperative is paying cash in full upon the receipt of the wool.

A report of the past year's business was given by the secretary, Mr. C. W. Orr, a copy of which will be mailed to all members. Previous to the meeting, the books of the cooperative were audited by Mr. Montgomery Smith, certified public accountant, who in his comments complimented the cooperative on the completeness and careful manner in which the books had been kept. Mr. Orr explained that the large increase in wool shipments had enabled the cooperative to secure more satisfactory terms and better prices from the mills and therefore enabled the cooperative to pay higher prices for wool and to pay cash in full upon receipt of the wool. A 2% patronage dividend was declared for the past year. These patronage dividends in some cases are amounting to very substantial sums, and with the continued healthy growth of the cooperative, the time when they will be paid off is not so far distant.

The votes being counted showed Mr. E. J. Moss and C. W. Orr were re-elected for another three years.

We had three guest speakers, Mr. Ben Cook, former assistant director of markets of Denver, a true friend of the farmers and farmers cooperatives. He spoke of the early planning and forming of the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative, and his work for the past fifteen years in the interest of the farmers of Colorado.

Mr. S. C. Willis, secretary-treasurer of Production Credit Assn., Colorado Springs, who told Angora wool growers how they could obtain loans based on increased production.

Mr. Peterson of Farm Security Administration of Denver also spoke on loans which can be made to the Angora rabbit breeders through their offices.

It makes us quite proud to know that the Angora rabbit has at last come into his own and is recognized by our government as a stable and successful farming enterprise, as is evidenced by the willingness of the Production Credit Assn. and the Farm Security Administration to lend money for the building up of this enterprise.

A general training school is held in connection with the annual meeting, which all agreed was only half long enough and next year we expect to continue the training school over for two or three days for the benefit of those able to stay and take advantage of the training. The school opened with some interesting and instructive talks on feeding given by Mr. Geo. W. Williams of Sunland Mills in Denver and by Mr. Chas. W. Collins of Denver, Colo., distributor for Viking Laboratories. Different types of feeding and watering equipment were brought in from many sources, examined and discussed from points of advantage and disadvantage.

Mr. Newman Atwood, Rt. 8, Box 98, Lakewood, Colo. gave instructions on record keeping covering pedigrees, registration, wool clip records, expense records, profit records, etc. He demonstrated several different types of branding equipment, which can be purchased at little cost, as well as an electric branding outfit. Also showed the manner of handling both adult and junior

rabbits when using the branding box, which is adjusted to the size of the rabbit and which has a small slit in the lid through which the ears of the rabbit protrude. For those who do not use the branding box he showed the easiest and most secure way of holding the rabbit while you work.

Breeding problems were discussed by Mr. Byron Withers. A large chart had been prepared by Mr. Withers which showed the results gotten when following through on line breeding from the male line and the female line. We believe those who listened will find their breeding problems far less difficult and much more interesting, and if they put into practice what they learned will find their production greatly improved in quality.

The castration of bucks was handled by Mr. L. E. Noblitt of Lafayette, Ind., Mr. J. Sonderegger of Oklahoma City, Okla. and Mr. A. J. McFarlane of Denver.

Mr. Sonderegger also demonstrated shearing and the use of a very unique and effective shearing stand and bench attached, which he makes for sale. We heard more than one remark that this demonstration alone paid for their trip to the annual meeting.

Mr. McFarlane made a new shearing record of 2½ minutes to the rabbit. When you have learned Mack's way your shearing problems are at an end. You should have seen those boys crowding around to get a "close-up" of the different holds on the rabbit and the different strokes of the scissors which enables Mack to lay the wool off in 2½ minutes. I might tell you Mack uses a special scissors which he has made. The lower edge is smooth and sharp, so it will go into the wool, but the upper blade is saw-toothed and really cuts the wool.

Angora wool and its adaptability to Hand Craft in the home was discussed by E. J. Moss, who called upon Miss Florence Schafer and Miss Joyce Moss to demonstrate the spinning of Angora wool into yarn on an old fashioned spinning wheel and also on a modern electric spinning wheel. These young ladies were trained in Palmer Lake under the late Mrs. Ann Fisher, internationally known in Hand Craft, and Mrs. Mary Atwater, authority in the U. S. The yarn was then woven into cloth on a loom. Mr. Moss makes both spinning wheels and looms.

An exhibition of finished articles was shown by Mrs. L. E. Noblitt of Lafayette, Ind., showing baby garments, gloves, sweaters, yard goods, blankets, etc., some knitted, crocheted and others woven.

A beautiful jacket and parka were modeled by little Miss Bheula Crofford. Bed room slippers and other articles made of the skins were shown.

The Cooperative family believes in having a little fun in their reunion, so they bring along a covered dish picnic lunch. When a covered dish picnic lunch is attended by 200 members, bringing every good dish of which they can think the table fairly groans with food is a real fact.

A vote of thanks is certainly extended to Mrs. Byron Withers and her able committee, who handled this lunch.

In the evening some very splendid music was furnished by Mr. Walter Ament of Colorado Springs and those who remained for the dancing had a thoroughly good time.

Palmer Lake is a summer resort in the mountains on the main highway between Denver and Colorado Springs, being 50 miles south of Denver and 22 miles north of Colorado Springs. The Orrs had borrowed all the extra chairs and beds in the village, which takes a lively interest in the annual meeting of the cooperative and all offer anything they have to help out. So every one had a chair and all those who came on the day before and stayed the day after had a bed.

Ten states were represented: Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Noblitt of Indiana; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd C. Rouhoff, Minnesota; Geo. E. Lewis, Missouri; Mrs. O. B. Ziggafous and daughters, Betty and Barbara, and Chester Wood and father of Nebraska; and Mrs. J. Sonderegger and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Gillispie and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Weatherford of Oklahoma; Mrs. Lee Cooper and Mrs. C. O. White, Kansas; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Paul, Utah; Rev. N. Schall and Mr. and Mrs. Dominie Gallia, New Mexico; B. F. Butler, Texas; J. A. Mauk, Wyoming and of course Colorado was well represented.

The cooperative extends its appreciation to those people who came so far to be one of the Cooperative family at

this annual meeting, and thanks for the lovely letters received since your return home. We were glad to have you with us and hope you will come next year and bring some one with you.

If you have any questions you wish to ask at any time we want you to feel free to ask them. We have just had a letter from a very fine member of our Cooperative family in which he says he hopes we will not consider him a grouch or a fault-finder if he asks some questions. This organization would not be cooperative if any and all questions could not be asked in a friendly spirit and answered in a friendly spirit. There is nothing under cover, nothing which cannot be fully explained and we are glad at all times to clear up any questions you may have in mind.

A package of wool came in about two weeks ago with no return address and no postmark on the package, no invoice in the package. Had some No. 1, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 and baby wool inside. Was stamped with two 7c stamps. We do not know who it belongs to. Please identify the amounts of each wool if it belongs to you.

National Belgian Hare Club of America

Dr. R. T. Hart, Secretary, 202 Star Bldg., Niles, Mich.

After a lapse of several months the Club is to come forth with some news again. I hope you members can withstand the shock.

I have sincerely regretted the neglect with which I have been forced to deal with Club affairs but have been so busy in my profession that I haven't even had time to care for my stock at times. Now that I may enter the Army Medical Corps the need for resigning may be forced upon me.

Some months ago an election was held which has never been reported. Following are the results: For President, Gilbert S. Graham 4; Vice President, Hatfield S. Jackson 2; secretary-treasurer, Hart 12; directors, Johnson 7, Houtcamp 7, Whitmore 6, Hamlin and Jones 1 each. Johnson and Houtcamp elected to form the board with Tom Lippincott.

Convention judges were named in the order of Gilbert, Sutters, Blyth, Hamlin, Fehr, Griffin, Rayl, Micras and Reid.

At the last Convention in Fort Wayne the members present voted to change the Club year to begin October 1 rather than April 1. Therefore, the above elected officers will assume their duties on Oct. 1.

Many of the State Fairs and larger shows have been canceled for this year along with our National Convention. That is what happened to the Utah State Fair so that Rich Whitmore advises us that it would be inadvisable to hold our Fall Meet there this year.

It does seem, however, that we should hold at least one Club Meet this season in some locality where the meeting could be truly representative. I am open to suggestions for such a Meet.

Indianapolis is holding a show the first week of October and have asked us to show with them again. They have always given us a fair deal in previous meets and would probably prove satisfactory, providing they employ one of the judges selected by our members at the last election.

If any of you represent a show of a later date that wishes our Club Meet, please get the dope to me as soon as possible so we can make a selection soon, ceiving a goodly number of inquiries for

For some time past I have been re-breeding stock. Even though sometimes quite delayed, answers have been sent to all of these inquirers, giving a list of our membership. I trust many of you have been making sales and taking advantage of this surge upward of popularity in our breed. I know some of you must be in much the same predicament as I, with insufficient time to raise much stock, but let's hope we can all keep our studs going until such time as we can resume normal activities.

It is with a real sense of loss that we note the sudden death of our former member and director, Tom DeWitt, who was a great booster for Belgian Hares on any and all occasions. Such losses in our ranks we can ill afford.

I wish to acknowledge interesting communications from Earl Hatfield, Clayton, McCaul, George Moore and several from Rich Whitmore. I have not forgotten and intend answering all as soon as my scanty leisure will permit.

THE ROCHESTER RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Chartered in The A. R. & C. B. A.
Rochester, New York

By Oscar R. Stenzel, Jefferson Avenue, Fairport, New York
The Rochester Rabbit Breeders Ass'n held its meeting August 7 at the Rochester Museum.

There were about 40 members present and we took in 2 new members, which with the 3 we took in last month makes a total of 5 in the last 2 months, so we are not on the decline yet.

Our secretary, Carl Smith, read a letter from the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders announcing that the Rochester Club has won first place in the American National Rabbit Dinner week contest so I think that the Rochester gang can do a little crowing, as taking first place in the Purina contest and first in the American contest kind of makes us a little proud of ourselves.

We held our annual picnic at Mendon Ponds Park and the weather was almost perfect with a little rain in the beginning to cool the air and nice weather the rest of the day.

Last month at the end of the meeting we held our question box. Questions were answered by Judge Gene Hamlin and Carl Smith. We find that the question box helps out our new members very much as people are backward about asking questions in public as the question box settles that question.

Our cooperative reports that there is still a demand for our frosted rabbit, but has slowed down some during the summer. People are still backward about eating rabbit in the summer, so we must educate the public that rabbits are good to eat during the summer as during the cool weather.

At the July Meeting, Pres. DuPrey, turned the meeting over to yours truly as vice-president and it sure was a good experience.

Gas rationing has finally hit this section so I suppose we will all have to adjust ourselves to the situation, but we are still going to hold our meetings and keep the old rabbit industry on the increase. So come on all you breeders and help your country produce more meat and still keep up your show stock at the same time.

CALIFORNIA ANGORA WOOL GROWERS, INC.

Only Southern California Rabbit Show to be held December 3-6.

With all the west coast fairs canceled this year, the California Angora Wool Growers are sponsoring a four-day Show for all breeds of rabbits and cavy in connection with the 3rd Annual Angora Wool Production Contest. The show will be held near Los Angeles, though the location has not been selected as yet. The show place and premium list will be announced later.

Every rabbit breeder should plan on entering many of their best rabbits, because it is by showing our rabbits that we keep the breeders on their toes and the Rabbit Industry before the public.

Angora breeders wishing to enter the Angora Wool Production Contest should shear their rabbits between Sept. 1-6. The sheared wools must be checked as completely sheared; the sex and ear number recorded by an A. R. & C. B. A. Judge or Registrar, the signed statement should be sent to the Show Chairman by Sept. 15. There will be no charge for the shearing in the contest and all wool will be returned to the owner with the rabbits.

As the rabbits are sheared the wool is graded and weighed to 1-32nd of an ounce. Every Angora breeder should enter this contest, as it is the only way to judge a rabbit on its true commercial value.

There will be numerous specials, trophies and cash, besides special cash prizes for woolers from outside Southern California. They MUST be checked in in September to enter the show Dec. 3-6. Check in as many as you can that you will have more to choose from, no charge for checking them in. For information write the Show Chairman, M. J. Allen, 2313 E. Rosecrans Blvd., Norwalk, Calif.



Wasted money is wasted lives. Don't waste precious lives. Every dollar you can spare should be used to buy War Bonds. Buy your ten percent every pay day.

BREEDERS' Directory

INDIANAPOLIS RABBIT BREEDERS ASSN.

Meets the First and Third Tuesday Evenings of Each Month at
201 North Bellview Ave.

Chester A. Marshall, Secretary

4220 Norwaldo Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana

We feel that the following members of the Indianapolis Rabbit Association are honest and reliable. Any complaints of unfair dealings will be investigated by this association. 27-4

LESTER C. WELLS
AMERICAN CHECKERED GIANTS
NEW ZEALAND WHITES
3026 N. Lancaster, Indianapolis, Ind.

R. A. BRUCE
Amer. Checkered Giants Exclusively
3738 North Temple Ave.
Indianapolis, Indiana

LOUIS A. DOERR
NEW ZEALAND WHITES
226 North Mount St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

L. E. NOBLITT
Breeder of English Angora Rabbits
Stock and Yarn for Sale
Route No. 3, La Fayette, Ind.

JOHN D. KEENAN & SON
Pedigreed New Zealand Reds
1532 Pleasant St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

HAROLD BARTHOLOMEW
New Zealand Reds and Whites
Registered and Pedigreed Stock
313 Lyons St., Indianapolis, Ind.

CHAS. E. POND
Breeder of 26-9
RED and WHITE NEW ZEALANDS
95 Centennial, Santa Cruz, Calif.

C. ABBEY 26-12
Registered ENGLISH ANGORAS
Reasonable Prices
San Martin, Calif.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF NEW
ZEALAND BREEDERS 26-12
Walter N. Mann, Secretary
811 Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind.

C. W. ORR
Breeder of High Quality
ENGLISH AND FRENCH ANGORAS
Palmer Lake 27-9 Colo.

OKLA DOMESTIC RABBIT MEAT CO.
Breeder of New Zealand Whites
Pedigreed breeding stock for sale
3610 S. High., Oklahoma City, Okla.

WEBSTER C. HERZOG
Famous Pioneer Strain, Castorrex
Exclusively since 1934 26-12
132 Price St., West Chester, Pa.

Willow Brook Chinchilla Rabbitry
Standards and Heavyweights
Walter Weber, Owner 26-12
395 High Mt. Road, North Haledon, N. J.

DR. P. E. FERRILL 26-12
Breeder and Exhibitor of Quality
NEW ZEALAND WHITES
Rt. 1, Box 76, Newberg, Ore.

WALTER N. MANN
NEW ZEALAND REDS
811 Prospect St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

H. F. CROMER
New Zealand Reds and Whites
Show Stock.
1018 S. Lyndhurst Dr., Indianapolis

R. C. SHOFTAW
NEW ZEALAND WHITES
319 Roena St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

CHESTER A. MARSHALL
Various Colors Dutch
4220 Norwaldo Ave.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

TED UBERTA
New Zealand Reds and Whites
Registered and Pedigreed Stock
3732 Hillside Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

WM. T. BABB
Havanas Exclusively
Registered and Pedigreed Stock
839 S. Rybolt St., Indianapolis, Ind.

A. J. FAIRBANKS
Breeder of Production and Fancy
NEW ZEALAND WHITES 26-10
274 W. 10th St., Holland, Mich.

J. C. HENDERSON
White Beverens & New Zealand Whites
Hiawatha Rabbitry 26-12
4222 26th Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

ELMER H. KOBOLD
NEW ZEALAND WHITES
Guaranteed Quality 26-9
R. R. 1, Liberty Hwy., South Bend, Ind.

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Breeder of excellent Flemish, White, Sandies and others. 20 years experience.
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1806 Linwood, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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Specialty
New Zealand Whites Pedigreed 27-10
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27-10

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Ora W. Blessing, Secretary

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H. A. Reasner, Sec'y-Treas.

R. R. 10, Box 166, Indianapolis, Indiana

The Marion County Rabbit Breeders Club can recommend the following members and boosters as reliable to deal with. Our membership is now near the half-hundred mark. 27-6

GEO. W. MOORE, 12 years breeding New Zealand Whites and Checkered Giants. Phone 0718-4
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We are boosters of The Marion County Rabbit Breeders Club.
The Marion County Fair Assn.
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NEWMAN & HELEN M. ATWOOD
English Angoras & Standard Chinchillas
R. 8, Box 98 27-8 Lakewood, Colo.

inducement to get Havana raisers to join the Federation. So let's just sit down and write a line or two to Mr. Hlawati, he will be more than glad to receive it.

By this time you will have received your nomination ballots, so sit down and make your choice and mail it now, if you have not already done so.

I wish to state that new members are still coming in and also that we still have a contest on for the trophy offered by Mr. Hlawati for the one getting the most new members from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1942. So let's all get in it, there's still plenty of time. Now repeating, show your Chocolate Soldiers at the Havana-Rex show at Berea, Ohio and show at every opportunity you have as we know the shows are dropping off due to the war and we want to keep the Havana Rabbit out where everyone has a chance to see them and by all means advertise these Chocolate Soldiers. I have calls for them every day. I answer most of these calls by giving them our membership list.

So hoping that it will be possible for me to attend the coming show and hope also to see all that can come, see you next month with more news.

THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN ANGORA BREEDERS

"Built by Breeder Confidence"
H. John Harder, Sec., Box 667,
Salem, Oregon

Another year has passed since the splendid issue of the Angora Special of the SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE put out last fall. This number is even better, covering a more experienced and advanced industry.

Let us face the truth. Our way of living is changing. Did you think a year ago that you would not now, for any price, walk into an automobile supply concern and buy a tire? Many other things that we have always taken for granted are hard to get, and will be more so in the future. This list will increase, including meat and wool. Here in Portland, for several weeks there was an acute shortage of meat. We get calls from markets every day for rabbit meat, the supply is not nearly increasing as fast as the demand.

These things are certain:

This is a war in which arms, FOODS, materials, are of vital importance. The demands on these are going to get heavier. I don't believe in a lot of flag-waving talk, but I do believe our Angora industry has a definite work to do. Every breeder now in the business, or anyone interested or who can go into it, must avail themselves of every opportunity. In this war, every citizen is a soldier. Our Federation has just published a booklet, "Make Money In Your Own Back Yard," which covers the essentials of this business, and will be mailed to all members who request it, free, or send us a 3c stamp and we will put it into the mail for you. Also, if you are selling breeding stock and wish to interest others in this business, we can supply you a limited number at a very nominal cost.

Complete Cash Market Service: To build a sound industry you must have a steady spot cash market for all the products you produce. In the case of the Angoras, you have a top price spot cash market, all grades of Angora is wanted, honest grading, and returns by return mail. With the price of \$6.50 a pound for plucked 3-inch wool, the grower has a chance to make some real money. Ship your wool to our eastern warehouse, in-care-of Allan T. Gilbert, East Haven, Conn.

Plucked Wool: Since providing a good market for the 3-inch plucked wool, it has started to trickle in from all over the country. Breeders who at first found it quite a chore to pluck, are getting on to the system, and often find it quicker and less irritating to the animal. France always imported plucked wool into this country. Our Federation has received some very large shipments from our Canadian Division, under the leadership of F. A. Sutcliffe, Abercorn, Quebec. We must make plucking universal, as it will put us in a position to retain our good prices against foreign competition after the war.

Vast Increase in Membership: Our membership has reached close to the 1,000 mark, which is very good, taking into consideration the large number of growers who had to discontinue on account of the war requirements, such as being called into the service, defense work, etc. From available records we are the largest specialty club in the world. This is not a boast alone, but we are proud of the fact that here is one group for 100 per cent unity, co-operation, ethical practices and dealings, and devoid of "rabbit politics" which infest so much of the rabbit industry in general. In fact, according to the recent surveys made by some magazines as to the number of commercial men in the field outside of the Angora is so few they could not even support one national association. They are either fanciers or politicians, any effort on the part of sincere men to support any commercial endeavor fails to create interest. This being the tenth year of service to its members, the Federation of American Angora Breeders stands tops as being a thoroughly commercial organization for and by Angora breeders.

The Future: The Federation of American Angora Breeders, being a 100 per cent specialty club, serving the Angora breeders exclusively, must and will devise and put into operation a program of action so that every phase and endeavor problem and operation, required by the Angora Breeder can be handled through the Federation. It is taking time and work, but we cannot fall in the

trust of creating and maintaining a sound national industry.

Foreign Business: As per our advertisements, we are an international specialty club, and besides our large Canadian business, we are now reaching out into Mexico, South America and the islands. Due to the good exchange rate, and the high value of the American dollar, these foreign breeders can ship their wool to our eastern warehouse, and even after the import deduction, still receive a very profitable net figure for their wool. The time is not far distant when we will have at least five foreign branches.

American Federation of New Zealand Breeders

By Walter N. Mann, Sec.-Treas.
811 Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind.

At the present time there is a heavy demand for New Zealand, both Whites and Reds. Most of the inquiries are asking for prices on registered stock. There has been a steady increase in New Zealand registrations during the past 4 or 5 months. Mr. A. Weygandt has reported that 98 New Zealanders were registered during the month of July. So keep up the good work and get those good ones registered.

Election ballots will be mailed about September 1, and I urge all our members to exercise their voting privilege and to vote for those who you think are willing to work and co-operate with our officers and who really have the interests of our organization at heart.

Since the convention has been called off, our Board of Directors will probably have to carry on and transact a lot of business during the coming year.

Our president, Mr. L. A. Schutze, has appointed a standard committee to revise our present standard. On this committee are the following: John C. Fehr; Wayne Wood; R. C. Shoptaw; A. L. Stallings and yours truly.

This war has brought about many changes. Tires are now rationed, gasoline is rationed in the eastern states and driving has been greatly reduced. We do not know what other changes are in store for us in the near future, but I feel that we should do all in our power to encourage and assist local shows, in order to keep alive the interest that pertains to our rabbit shows. Many of our members and exhibitors are now employed on war production work and are working seven days per week.

A condition like this will result in a lack of interest by many of those who do not have time to attend the rabbit shows and many will not exhibit if they know that they cannot personally attend the show. We must fully realize that we are at war and that we must make many sacrifices in order that all of us do our part to help win this war. Let us continue to support the local shows; have those good New Zealanders registered and buy plenty War Bonds.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY RABBIT BREEDERS ASSN.

Tuesday evening, August 4, the San Diego County Rabbit Breeders Association held its monthly business meeting. Reports of the standing committees were given.

Feeds were advanced in price as compared to last month, while the price of rabbits remain the same and furs are down below the dollar mark.

Several new members were welcomed. Members and visitors alike, enjoyed having Mr. Shields of Winona, Calif., who raises Chinchillas, not the Chinchilla Rabbit, but the little fur bearing animal from South America, as guest of the evening. Mr. Shields gave a short talk and answered many questions about the care, breeding and raising of these animals.

Ed Slinkard of Chula Vista exhibited a few fine rabbits having ideal fur qualities.

Meeting adjourned for lunch and to meet September 1 at the University Heights Play Grounds, San Diego.

American Federation of Havana Breeders

By Ernst L. Lanning, Sec.-Treas.
2124 S. Mulberry Street
Muncie, Ind.

By the time you read this the combined Havana-Rex show will almost be under way and if it is at all possible, please send all you can to this show. I would like to see the show become an annual event. Also, wish to state that I will try to be there Saturday and Sunday and would like to meet as many members as can possibly come; as I understand it there will be a called meeting by our president, Mr. Emery, for Sunday morning, September 6. This meeting will be of interest to all interested in the raising of Havanas and should be attended by all.

New as to our bulletin put out each month by Mr. Hlawati, our director, as you know he has to have news if he is to continue putting out this bulletin and I know that there are lots of news that could be put in the bulletin and it would be of interest to all the members. I believe the Havana Beacon is another

Lost and found columns of Tokio newspapers are crowded these days. Every time an American buys a War Bond, the Japs lose face. Buy your 10% every pay day.





Shipment of 20 Angora Rabbits Made by Oregon Woolen Mills, Portland, Ore., to M. P. White of British Columbia, Canada

Let's Consider the Future

By K. B. WATSON, Colorado Springs, Colorado

The early history of Angora rabbits in this country is to a very great extent one of the unscrupulous. Our Angora rabbit is a most attractive animal so when a fast talking individual made big promises of great profit to be derived from their husbandry, many could not resist the temptation to invest in haste and repent at leisure.

One story has it that a promoter descended upon one section of the country, where many Angoras are now raised, and sold these rabbits to a good number of people. In due course of time they awoke to find the promoter gone and themselves possessed of most attractive rabbits that produced beautiful wool for which there was practically no market. They had been "taken in." The temptation was to sell their stock for what it would bring and forget the whole thing. Instead they met together, not to console one another, but to make something out of nothing. The result was an Angora marketing cooperative which eventually found for them a good market for their wool. This organization is still going strong today.

In another section of the country several different persons began breeding these rabbits, pioneered by one leading breeder, and finally established their own market by the formation of another cooperative which today is one of the leading marketing organizations for Angora wool in United States.

With America at war we find our wool market better than ever. Instead of being seasonal, it is now active the entire year

and at prices higher than ever before. Foreign competition is no longer a factor, as the war has stopped the importation from such producing centers as France and Japan, the latter's cut-throat competition having become a considerable threat to the domestic industry prior to Pearl Harbor. At present we are riding the crest, but it behooves us to take pause and give thought to the future.

Three factors seem of importance in any attempt to foresee the future of the Angora business in the United States. First, what competition will we have from imported wool? Second, will a synthetic be developed that will replace genuine Angora wool? Third, will our domestic production be sufficient to provide the mills with enough wool to insure its continued use, and will our marketing facilities be such as to provide the producer with a fair return?

As for the first factor, it would seem probable that it will be some time after the close of the war before foreign imports will constitute serious competition; how serious will depend upon the peace terms and the policies of our government at that time. If the present trend continues the trade barriers will be much decreased and we will have even less protection than the little we now have.

The possibility of a synthetic is one we must always face. The DuPonts said "Nerts, You Lousy Old Nipponese" and brought forth NYLON to compete with Japanese silk. The producers of sheep's wool, threatened for some time

with a synthetic substitute, find that after the war this threat may become a reality, with serious consequences to their industry. It can happen to our Angora industry, but, meanwhile, there is nothing we can do about it.

There is much, however, that we can do right now about the third factor. We can increase our domestic production and we can improve our marketing facilities. Increased production means more rabbits in more Angora rabbitries in this country. Those of us that can should increase the size of our herds. But particularly we should increase the number of herds. There are a number of good sized herds now that provide a full time occupation for their owners. The bulk of the wool produced, however, still comes from smaller herds operated as a part time enterprise by their owners, and it seems likely that this situation will still hold for the future.

In spreading the Angora gospel, let's do it legitimately. Let's be frank about its hazards and honest about its profitability. We have something worth while to sell, but when we sell breeding stock, let's dispense with our early heritage and promote with enthusiasm but with all honesty. Many breeders of Angoras are in the business chiefly for the money to be made from the sale of breeding stock. If the business is not worth while on a wool basis alone, we had better give up the whole thing.

We should endeavor to interest as many people as possible in the growing of Angora wool. A rabbitry in every back yard might be our goal. However, rabbit raising is a phase of animal husbandry and it would seem that there is no more logical place for Angoras than on the

farms of America. Hundreds of thousands of farms have small commercial flocks of chickens, that is, more chickens than are needed to supply eggs for the family table. Usually these flocks are cared for by the farmer's wife or children. Similarly, why not small Angora herds on thousands of American farms as part of a diversified farming operation, probably to be cared for by the farmer's wife and children? If this could be accomplished it would provide a steady volume of production from a source that would be interested in Angoras as a means of wool income and not as a get-rich-quick scheme. The back yard producer is not infrequently unadapted to the raising of animals, whereas livestock raising is part of a farmer's livelihood. A large farm production of Angora wool would add stability to our industry and help much to take it out of the speculative class. It would be worth while, too, for with good management the farm income would be enhanced by more than it would be from chickens with the same amount of labor expended.

To accomplish this goal of farm production of Angora wool, the logical way is to introduce Angora raising as widely as possible in 4-H Club work. Interest, if possible, your county agricultural extension agent, an endeavor to get boys and girls to use Angoras as their 4-H project. For those who cannot pay cash, work out a purchase contract, whereby they sign a note for stock purchased, to be repaid in full in 12 months, with the purchase price such as to enable them to realize it in full in one year in gross income from their wool sales, based upon the production of a wooler (not a breeder) rabbit. Then when the youngsters begin to make money from their Angoras we can expect interest in these rabbits on the part of their parents, which is the end to be desired. Or in any case, the 4-H club members will themselves, soon be farmers, and hopefully, will continue their interest in Angora wool production.

Finally, as to the improvement of our marketing facilities, let us foster and improve our cooperatives. It is unlikely that the Angora wool market will always be open. The time will doubtless come when it will again be seasonal, and it is in such times that a properly financed cooperative can take your wool with an advance payment to help carry you along, final payment to be made when the wool is sold. There are many legitimate wool buyers, but past experience has shown that often these buyers are not sufficiently financed to continue to buy and pay cash when the market is closed. In times like these, let's be farsighted enough to stick by our cooperatives, for the cooperative way of marketing agricultural commodities, as encouraged by our government, is most likely to bring the greatest return to the producer in the long run.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Advertisements in this section, 5 cents per word, minimum 50 cents; Ads placed for three months, 12 cents per word. All ads payable in advance. Numbers and initials count as words. Write your copy plainly, as upon this the correctness of your ad largely depends. All copy for Classified Ads must reach us by the 20th of the month preceding date of issue.

ANGORAS

GAILLES ELECTRIC SPINNER—for home spinning of Angora Wool. Maurice B. Sixby (Sales Agent) 94 Melrose street, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

ANGORA FINEST BREEDING stock. Pedigreed. Available for registration. Gabriel Dolenga-Kovalevsky, Otradnaya Farm, Madison, New Hampshire. 27-1

ANGORA BREEDING STOCK—from my own breeding source. Maurice B. Sixby, (Pioneer Breeder) 94 Melrose St., Buffalo, New York. tf

ANGORA WOOL WANTED—Will pay highest market price. Send all you have. Also have exceptionally good breeding stock for sale. George Kalmbach, 5534 N. 32nd St., Milwaukee, Wis. 27-6

BUY THE MADEIRA STRAIN of Angoras, the world's finest woolers, developed for wool production. All stock pedigreed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pioneer Wool Producers, Bigfork, Montana. 9

PEDIGREED ANGORA WOOLERS, good foundation stock. Juniors and breeders. Triple C Fur Farm, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. 10

COMPLETE PLANS FOR THE Angora Colony Hutch for sale. Double your income with this system. C. Abbey, San Martin, California.

RAISE "HARDI-BILT" ANGORAS for high wool production, hardiness, and show possibilities. Our good northern grown stock will improve your strain, and build up your rabbitry. I have a few choice senior bucks at \$10 each. Send for booklet on this thriving industry and price list of breeding stock. Beginner's Special: 2 Junior does (about three months) and a junior buck (four months) all for \$5. This is good for 30 days only, and to members of the Federation of American Angora Breeders. If not a member, enclose \$1 extra for membership. Harder Angora Farm, Route 2, Salem, Ore. (In business since 1932).

"CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF ANGORAS" \$1.00. Ready-Reference. Pedigree Blanks, Breeding Certificates, or Illustrated Rabbitry Letterheads, 10 for 10c. 65 for 50c. 100 assorted 75c. Prize "Wool-Pine" Angoras—literature free. T. Grinstead, Edwardsville, Illinois.

"RAINBOW STRAIN" ENGLISH Angora breeding stock for sale as TOPS in commercial WOOL PRODUCTION. Angora Hutch Plan No. 10. Postpaid \$1. B-B Angora Rabbit Ranch, Brady, Texas. 10

PEDIGREED ENGLISH ANGORAS, youngsters and breeders. Every rabbit guaranteed to please purchaser and to pass registration requirements, or they may be returned with express paid one way. Better Angoras are my hobby, not my living. B. C. Stewart, Darlington, Indiana. 10

PED. ANGORAS — NORTHERN bred, heavy woolers. Sr. does \$5, bucks \$3.50. Does 4 to 6 months \$3.50, bucks \$3. F.O.B. Robert Dyer, Richford, Vermont. 10

"FASHION PLATE" ANGORAS—14 years selective breeding. Highest awards wherever shown. 16-page illustrated booklet, 10c. Otto's Angora Ranch, Drawer S, Colborne, Ontario. tf

EXPECT DRAFT CALL SOON—Must sell my entire herd of high quality English Angoras. Twelve seniors at \$5 each; twenty 4 to 5 months at \$3.50 each; thirty 2 to 3 months at \$2.50 each. All stock healthy, heavy, woolers. Fully pedigreed. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Order from ad or write Delbert Wegner, Lakefield, Minnesota.

FINEST ENGLISH ANGORA Woolers for sale, reasonably priced. Edward Ertel's Rabbitry, Route 1, Cleveland, Wisconsin.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ANGORAS. Vitality stock. Registered and pedigreed. Stauffer Angora Rabbitry, 510 Forest Drive, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

IMPORTED REGISTERED AND Pedigreed English Angoras, last word. Exhibition type French Angoras from Registered parents, these are tops. Sr. Doe or Buck \$8, Junior Doe or Buck \$7. Royal's are money makers. Success is built with good stock only. Send 10c for name of greatest green feed. Royal Angora Rabbits, Floyd Swindell, Route 1, Alexandria, Indiana.

QUALITY ANGORAS — GOOD woolers, healthy. Selling nearly entire stock. Write Robert Butler, Jr., Adair, Iowa.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE AN-gora bucks, all ages, heavy woolers. Phil Sigmond, Kensett, Iowa.

IDEAL RABBITRY PEDIGREED English Angora, good woolers. S. Franklin, Cayuga Heights Rd., Ithaca, N. Y., Route 1. 11

BREEDER OF ANGORAS—THE type of wool the mills want. Stock for sale. A. B. Rabbitry, 1406 Minnesota, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED EN-glish Angoras. Juniors and seniors. Heavy woolers. Harry Stimmers, Merrill, Wisconsin.

REG. BREEDERS — A JUDGE selects your rabbits. Commercial Woolers. The profitable Angora. Reasonable prices. Good stock is not necessarily expensive. C. Abbey, San Martin, Calif.

ENGLISH ANGORAS, REGIS-tered. Six breeding does, one breeding buck, thirty young, five months old, twenty young two months old. Must sell as I am being sent to California to work. Earl M. Cook, General Delivery, Highland, Indiana.

PEDIGREED ENGLISH AND French Angoras \$5. Trio \$15. Bred does \$6. Morgan's Angora Ranch. 917 9 St., Southwest, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

JOIN YOUR INTERNATIONAL specialty club, known as the largest in the world, spot cash wool market, monthly reports, quarterly bulletins of information, publicity, textiles, etc., promotion bureau, registrations, a complete breeder service. Membership only \$1 a year. Federation of American Angora Breeders, Box 667, Salem, Ore.

DENSE WOOLERS; SACRIFICE years of breeding. Wagner, 1438 West State, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Juniors \$2.50.

OWING TO THE SERIOUS ILL-ness of the owner I am offering for sale 16 nice Angoras which includes: 4 Sr. does, 2 Sr. bucks, 7 does 7 mo. to 8 mo., 3 bucks 7 mo. Heavy woolers. Pedigreed. One doe registered. Price \$35. William B. Jewett, Evans Mills, New York.

BELGIAN HARES

BELGIAN HARES FOR PROFIT! Better, cheaper, easier to raise than chickens. Patterson 528, Union, Nashville, Tenn. 12

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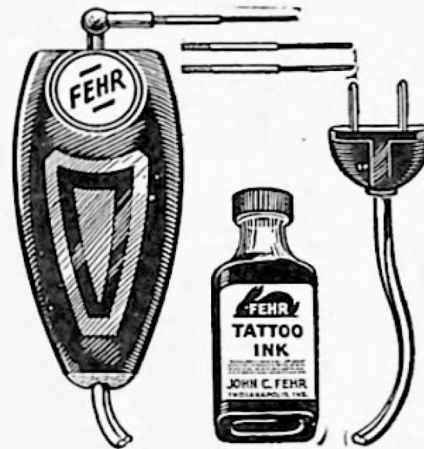
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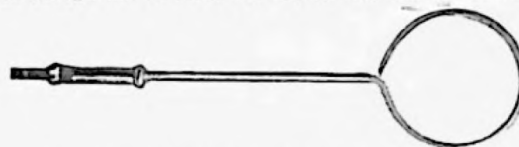


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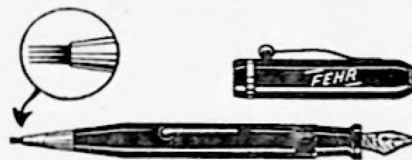
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